

LIBRARY OCCURRENT

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JEAN M. SEXTON, Assistant, Traveling Library Department.
ELIZABETH B. NOEL, Stenographer and Assistant.

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INDIANA LIBRARY TRUSTEES' ASSOCIATION

INDIANA LIBRARY ASSOCIATION

Joint Meeting, Nov. 10-12, 1920.

Hotel Severin, Indianapolis.

Your library should send its librarian and at least one trustee.

THE PROGRAM.

The committee in charge of the program is as yet unable to make final announcement of speakers, but Miss Carrie E. Scott, the chairman, has received assurances that Miss Alice Tyler, the President of the A. L. A., and Mr. Carl H. Milam, its Secretary, will be with us and speak.

The Executive Committees of the two Associations will meet at 10 A. M. Wednesday, November 10, to transact preliminary business. Separate short business sessions of the Associations will be called at 2 P. M. to hear announcements, committee reports, committee appointments, etc. At 3 P. M. Mr. Harry Kepner, of Corydon, President of the I. L. T. A., will open the first general session, at which Miss Tyler will be the principal speaker. Miss Margaret Wade of Anderson, President of the I. L. A., will preside over the evening session, and the speaker will be announced later.

The morning of Thursday, November 11, will be divided into two parts. From 9:30 to 11 the time will be given over to three round tables.

That for Library trustees will be in charge of Mrs. W. A. Denny of Anderson, and here administrative duties of trustees will be discussed.

The round table for college and university libraries will be led by the Rev. Paul Foik, librarian of Notre Dame.

Miss Ethel McCollough of Evansville, will be in charge of the round table for public library workers, and the theme for discussion here will be, "Putting the Books Across." The general session at 11 o'clock will be addressed by Mr. Milam, and his topic is, "National Themes of Interest to All Library Workers."

The first afternoon session on Thursday will be given over to a symposium on "The Children's Room and Its Problems," led by Miss Scott. A librarian of national reputation in children's work will be the principal speaker. At 3:30 will be held the First Annual Conference of Indiana county library

workers, led by Miss Alice D. Stevens of the Logansport-Cass County Public Library. This is not to be restricted to the 13 county libraries now existing, but all interested are urged to attend.

Thursday evening will be given over to a Hoosier dinner at 7 o'clock, with various Indiana authors, and the new governor as guests of honor. This will be followed by an informal frolic and a program of music and stunts.

The final session is to be held Friday morning, November 13, from 9:30 to 12. Mr. Charles E. Rush will be the leader of a symposium on "Needed Library Development in Indiana," followed by a joint discussion of the reports of the various committees such as those on Legislation, Salaries and Hours, District Meetings, etc. Separate business sessions providing for elections will be followed by the general adjournment.

PAYING EXPENSES OF DELEGATES TO LIBRARY CONFERENCES.

For the information of the newly organized library boards at Avon, Elwood, Fremont, French Lick, Greentown, Knox, Ladoga, Lynn, Madison, Nappanee, Nashville, Otterbein, Swayzee, and Tell City, the Commission ventures to emphasize once more the fact that each library board should authorize the payment of the librarian's expenses and the expense of a board member who will represent the library at the joint conference in November.

As we have stated repeatedly, such payments are approved by the State Board of Accounts as a legitimate expense, and the Commission urges that every library should be so represented. No expenditures of funds will result in more direct benefits to the library and board and none do more to promote stronger service than this. The fall state conferences and the district meetings held each spring are full of suggestions concerning the work. The discussions are practical, the interchange of experience invaluable, and just the contact with other

librarians and trustees facing similar problems is bound to bring a fresh vigor and vision into the work in your own community.

No matter how tiny your library may be or how restricted your funds, this is an investment which no library in Indiana can neglect. It is not economy to deprive your library and town of the bettered service which attendance at any professional meeting ensures. The fact that some of your board members can afford to make the trip at their own expense this year may embarrass a less wealthy delegate next year. Let all come who can, but see that the precedent of paying one representative's expenses is established at once.

CLOSING LIBRARIES FOR THE I. L. A. MEETINGS.

Each year the Commission hears from some library board member who regrets that his librarian could not attend the annual conference because the board was unable to find a substitute to take her place. No community is too small to make provision in advance for an emergency absence of the librarian, and that board is negligent that does not so provide. But even though this is not done, the town should not lose the advantages of the new spirit always engendered by the conferences. The schools are a larger feature in each community than the library, but there is no difficulty about the teacher's attending the State Teachers' Association. The schools just close and everyone approves. Let the library do likewise, and let your community know that the board and the librarian are alive to the service advantages, and new vision to be gained from conference and contact. You will find that no objections will be made and the citizens will have an added respect for the library, its work, and its place in the community. The librarian who does not care about coming is just the one who should be required to come. "He who does not know, and does not know he does not know —!"

CHANGES ON THE COMMISSION STAFF.

Miss Elizabeth Ronan, for the past five years a Commission organizer, resigned September 1st to accept a position in charge of the extension work of the Bridgeport Public Library. Miss Ronan's unfailing energy and cordiality as well as the breadth of her library vision, her ready grasp of problems and quickness of suggestion cause the Commission and her host of friends in Indiana to keenly regret her loss personally and professionally.

Miss Jane R. G. Marshall, who for the past year has been in charge of the school library work of the Commission, resigned September 15th to become assistant librarian (under Miss Bertha Carter, formerly of Plainfield, Indiana) of the High School Library of Oak Park, Ill. Miss Marshall also leaves many friends who while glad of her advance, regret that it takes her from Indiana. The list of books recommended for high school libraries of Indiana compiled by Miss Marshall last Spring will shortly be issued by the Department of Public Instruction.

The change announced in the last Occurrent, placing Miss Snipes in charge of the Traveling Library Department, has after all merely been temporary. On October 1st Miss Snipes resumed her work as Library Organizer, while the Traveling Libraries will be in charge of Miss Jean M. Sexton, formerly of the Evansville Public Library staff and a 1919 graduate of the University of Wisconsin Library School.

THE SMALL LIBRARY AND FOREIGN FICTION.

Anna G. Birge.

When I received Mr. Hamilton's letter asking me to give an "inspirational talk" to you on foreign fiction, I was entirely surrounded by our "household gods," the fruits of a lifetime's accumulation, none of which were in the right place, and I was besieged on all sides by those well-meaning, but not always

intelligent race of men called "movers." Foreign fiction seemed so far afield and so alien to anything I had been thinking of (if indeed I thought at all), that I said "It can't be done!" But as chance had it, in the course of our moving my own collection of children's books turned up. "Foreign Fiction," said I to myself, "why here is where it starts." Anderson, and Grimm, the "*Arabian Nights*," the Blue, Red, Green, and Yellow Fairy Books, "*Feats on the Fiord*," "*Tanglewood Tales*," Greek and Norse Mythology, and so on down through the list.

I dare say many of us remember those German comedians of our early youth, "Max and Moritz," and their equally amusing sisters, "Lies and Lene," (read of course by us before the war.) These were accompanied in my case by an amusing French maiden whose adventures were described with the aid of highly original illustrations in a paper-covered book called *Les Malheurs de Sophie*. About three-fourths of "Sophie" still remains in my library, and she can still raise a laugh,—in fact the French of "Sophie" is about the only French I still read with ease.

Then we grow up a bit more and could read *The Three Musketeers*, *Twenty Years After*, and *The Vicomte de Bragelonne*. Personally my first introduction to Paris was through the *Tale of Two Cities* and, save the mark, *Trilby*—which I had heard discussed by my elders and my surreptitious reading of which painted the Latin quarter for my enchanted eyes, in a way I have never since forgotten.

I wonder how many of you traveled as we did with little Pascalet from Marseilles to Paris in M. Felix Gras' *Reds of the Midi*,—were terrified by La Jacaresse, loved Vancclair and Lazuli and little Clairet, and hoped that Adeline would be saved even though she were an aristocrat. And did you follow their further adventures through *The Terror* and the *White Terror*, admiring Pascalet more and more as he grew into a soldier of the Empire? Surely it was a charming way to learn of the French Revolution as we unconsciously did.

All very well you say, to sentimentalize

over the reading of our early youth, but what has this to do with the problem of foreign fiction in the modern small town library? A very great deal—if we stop to think. If the child's reading has been widely and wisely directed, as our public libraries are endeavoring more and more to do, his unconscious knowledge of foreign literature will be pretty well founded by the time he reaches the age for adult fiction, and he will have—not that attitude so often met with in the adult of today of "Well, I'll try anything once," when he is offered a foreign translation,—but a real desire to read it, because it *is* foreign, and he knows something of the land and of the customs, and wishes to know something more.

It must be admitted that up-to-date foreign fiction has been more of a problem than a help, but it should hold a real place in the library, however small. Why is this so? First, as I have said because of the Public Library's work with the children—the story-telling, the children's librarians, and the entire attitude toward them—the endeavor to give them the best of every country. This, of course, has developed since we, ourselves, were children. Personally, I do not think our Public Library in my home city was in any way responsible for my reading. What few juveniles they had were not attractive to us. In fact the standard of the collection in no way compared with the sort of books which are bought in our smallest Wisconsin libraries for the children today.

Second, because of the war—we cannot be so insular when our boys have seen the other side of the world—and our patrons' attitude toward foreign literature has changed, and will continue to change as they hear first hand more and more of the foreign customs, foreign ways, and the experience of their own kin. One notable example of this is *The Four Horsemen*. There scarcely seemed to be a town too small in our state for that book—due—I grant you, in part no doubt, to clever advertising, but also in large part to an interest in foreign countries aroused by the war. One can scarcely imagine that it would have swept the country with quite such force ten years ago. Surely even Sienkiewicz's

With Fire and Sword, or *Quo Vadis*, to use popular examples, aroused no such tremendous demand as has *The Four Horsemen*.

Third, because there is such a lot of good material which is really worth while in foreign fiction, that it would be a great pity not to use it as far as you are able.

Last, and possibly the most recent reason, because of the Americanization problem which is staring us in the face—no matter how small the town in which we live. All of us who are good Americans ought to read and be willing to read enough foreign literature, so that we will know the tastes, ideals, and customs of those we are trying to Americanize.

Now the foreign novel of today, and in large part of yesterday is preeminently a "problem" novel—and that is the chief reason why the average small library has difficulties with it. Politics, society, sex, religion, one or the other, or all, form the basis of it. The "good story well-told" or the "glad story" as a general rule does not reach us in translation.

Take for example the novel dealing especially with politics. The conditions were so far removed a few years back from anything your patrons knew or cared anything about, that the greater number of these were of little use. Is this true today? I wonder—with socialists and bolshevists, and all sorts of propagandists airing their ideas in our papers and magazines. I think it behooves us to learn something of said propagandist in his own country, that we may the more wisely judge of his actions in our country.

Almost the same reasons might be given for reading and using those foreign novels emphasizing conditions of society. They should be of tremendous value in dealing wisely with our foreign population—in giving us an idea of how the foreigner lived at home—even though he does adopt our "modern improvements" more quickly than we do.

It is a little hard to know exactly what to say about the novel dealing with religious subjects. It ought to be tremendously interesting to the Americanization instructor, but it will have to be bought and used with great

discretion by the small town library. Why? Because any religious subject is looked on with suspicion by those who are not advocates of the subject—called "propaganda" in fact,—and there are no feelings so tender or so easily hurt, as the religious feelings.

The last problem and perhaps the greatest one is that of sex—which element perhaps predominates in the greater number of foreign novels. In the first place there is no European country whose attitude toward sex problems is quite like ours,—a fact which we who are small town librarians must face squarely, even though we consider our patrons "squeamish" and "fussy." The frankness with which sex problems are discussed offends the average American reader—consequently many of the good novels, especially those of the Latin countries, (France, Italy and Spain) are barred.

The whole problem resolves itself finally into one of "Book Selection," the main principle of which you have doubtless already guessed—"read before you buy"—at least a review which is large enough to give you an accurate idea of the book, first as to its theme, second as to its treatment.

There is so much that is fine in foreign literature which ought to attract the thoughtful reader, that it is worth considering even in the littlest library, but your success depends more largely even than in the choice of American fiction, on your ability to select, and on your knowledge of your public, and of what they want. They are not the novels which amuse for the most part, but they are the novels which give ideas on all sorts of subjects, and for that reason are worthy of our really thoughtful consideration for those of our patrons, who use the library for "improvement" rather than for "amusement." Moreover, the librarian would do well to acquaint herself with the literature of the country which sends its people to her town. If Russians predominate, let her read some of Tolstoi, and Turgenev, and Dostoeffsky. If French, try some of the classics, and more especially some of the great things produced by the war, for example, Duhamel's *Civilization*, or that exquisite collection of letters, A

Soldier of France to His Mother. If Scandinavian countries predominate, any or all of the Scandinavian authors cannot fail to help you. Their very style is an introduction to their nature, unapproachable, cold, reserved, more than usually thoughtful, capable of great passion when aroused, but not easily stirred or stirred by the tremendous things and not by trifles. (I speak feelingly on this particular subject, as the Johnsons always outnumber the Smiths in our directories.) The book on your list of required summer school reading, Bojer's *Great Hunger*, is as fine an example of the Scandinavian temperament as any I have ever read. I can think of many, many patrons with whom I have come in contact, who would be comforted or helped or encouraged by Peer's *Philosophy*, "Blind fate can strip and plunder us of all, and yet something will remain in us at the last, that nothing in heaven or earth can vanquish. Our bodies are doomed to die, and our spirit to be extinguished, yet still we bear within us the spark, the germ of an eternity of harmony and light both for the world, and for God."—"Mankind must arise, and be better than the blind powers that order its ways; in the midst of its sorrows it must take heed that the god-like does not die." Yet it is not at all the sort of a book to give a person who is looking for a good story or who is not accustomed to think when she reads.

If you have an Italian settlement, what better introduction to their problems can you have than the literature of their country which reflects their passionate impulsive nature so accurately?

If it were only possible to get people to read these books from a sociological standpoint, rather than with the special situations in mind, you as librarians would have no problem concerning them. But at least you can use a judicious selection with your club-women, and for yourselves, that you may know the better how to handle your public.

And so we come back to the point from which we started, i. e., the children. You will be obliged to reach the foreigners through their children who use the library.

If you do not know their literature, you cannot know them, and unless you know the people thoroughly in the town in which you work, you cannot and will not be a successful librarian. After all, being a good librarian is as much of a sociological as a literary problem, is it not?

Some one has said that the librarian is the "mediator between books and life." This may sound very idealistic to you when you think of the various duties you are called on to perform in the small library. Sweeping out the library, stoking the furnace, quelling the riots among the children, etc., etc., seem far removed from the pleasant task of reading books,—but if you make books your main object, you cannot fail. One of our most successful librarians said she could make any book circulate which, she herself knew,—foreign, English, or American. And that is, perhaps, the reason why foreign translations have such a small circulation, or none at all. The librarian does not care for them herself. It is just like any other business in which you wish to succeed. If your heart is not in it, you will probably fail to "get them across," but if you know them, and like them, your patrons will know them and like them also.

(Talk given at Summer School reunion July 22, 1920.)

1920 TAX LEVIES.

It is a little early to discuss the effect on libraries of the amendments to last year's tax law enacted by the special summer session of the legislature. As a whole, however they seem beneficial. In a large number of communities the library boards have been able to make up the deficit incurred through last year's cut, and from some we have reports that financial conditions to insure strong service were never more satisfactory. A number of libraries will have the ten cent maximum tax in town on the new valuation. Such co-operation on the part of township trustees and advisory boards is much appreciated. The section of the law which provides for final review by

the county council of all municipal rates which may be protested by twenty taxpayers was called into operation but twice.

NEW COUNTY LIBRARIES.

To the seven county libraries which Indiana has hitherto boasted, 1920 campaigns have added 6 more. Madison, in Jefferson County, was the first to report success this year. Here a hard fought contest resulting in the reorganization of the existing library board had given unusual publicity to library possibilities as well as problems throughout the whole county. In consequence, the new library board had no difficulty in obtaining signers for the mandatory petitions in the ten townships, and the county commissioners levied a library tax of 3 cents which with Madison's five cent library rate, will provide \$7,000 for joint service, whereas the previous entire library income was \$500.

The Fulton County Commissioners on representations by the Rochester Library Board and Miss Grace Stingly, the librarian, levied a library tax of 2 cents without requiring petitions from the five townships in the county which were hitherto without library service. The Rochester Library which was already serving its own township, will consequently have about \$3500 for county work to supplement the town appropriation of \$3,000. Akron and Kewanna Public Libraries retain their independence and each serves its own township.

In Vanderburgh County also the commissioners levied the tax without requiring the mandatory petitions. The Evansville library was already serving one township and in all but one of the remaining seven sentiment was favorable towards the extension. The rate fixed was the minimum one cent per \$100, but the \$2,300 netted will allow the starting of the work on a small scale.

In Brown County the property valuation is less than that of any county in the state. Nashville, the county seat, a town of 300 inhabitants, is almost the smallest town in the state having a tax supported library.

This library was one of those established during the past year, and could hardly have been organized if it were not for the anticipation of county co-operation. The maximum ten cent tax levied in Nashville will bring in \$200 and the five cent rate levied in the five townships of the county, will give \$1800 additional. The Fourth Congressional district now has five county libraries.

Benton County and the Fowler Public Library arranged to co-operate in 1917, the first year after enactment of the present county library law, but through a misunderstanding, a tax was levied over only a part of the county and the standing of the library with regard to its right to levy a county tax, was in serious question. This year, however, after three years, the county officials have rectified the mistake and the work will go forward on an assured basis. Only a one-cent tax was levied in the six townships previously without service (Center Township has given support and received service for a number of years) but this will yield \$3,400 for county work in addition to the \$2700 from Fowler and Center Township. Boswell, Earl Park, Otterbein, and Oxford in Benton County, each have independent libraries serving their own townships.

After a spirited campaign in Allen County, the Fort Wayne Public Library was given a two cent county tax rate which will yield for extension work \$18000. Petitions in favor of this were filed with the county commissioners from twenty of the twenty-one townships in the county.

The Lebanon Public Library and Mrs. Cora O. Bynum, the librarian, worked very hard through the spring and summer months to obtain the necessary petitions from the nine townships of Boone County now without library facilities. In spite of the fact that the library has proven its ability to do strong extension work, by the excellent service of the stations conducted in the schools of Center Township, residents of four of the other townships were unconvinced, the County Farmers' Federation

fought the campaign and the commissioners refused to make the levy when petitions were not presented from all the townships.

In Tipton County the services of the Tipton Public Library were offered to the county but the matter was not pushed in the face of antagonism from one of the five township involved. The Bluffton, Brazil and Martinsville public libraries similarly offered service to their respective counties but no petitions were obtained in the townships and the county commissioners refused to levy taxes for the county library service.

In Angola, Columbus, Frankfort, Muncie, Plymouth, Rockville, Salem, and Terre Haute, the library boards have been unwilling to make the definite offer of service to the county which must precede a campaign in the country districts. In at least four of these counties residents of the outer districts were interested and promised to aid the work of obtaining petitions but the board withheld action.

County service was also discussed by the library boards of Bedford, Connersville, Franklin, Monticello, Portland, Rensselaer, Rushville, Wabash, and Warsaw, but circumstances this year did not seem favorable for successful campaigns in these counties and hence no action followed the discussions. Connersville to arouse interest in an active campaign, contemplated for next year, is considering offering free service at once to the schools of the county.

TOWNSHIP EXTENSION.

In addition to the successful county campaigns seven new townships are to receive library service under the township support act of 1911-19. These include of our older libraries, Concord township voting support to Elkhart, Boon township to Boonville, Hamilton township to Sullivan, and Madison the second township to join Mooresville. The Linton Library board obtained the necessary petition in Stockton township, and the Commission was notified that the Advisory Board threatened to disregard the pe-

tion but that a mandamus action would be brot at once to compel their compliance with the law. The French Lick and Lynn Public Libraries are new libraries of the past year which obtained cooperative tax levies in their own townships.

The regrettable flaw which crept into the amended township support act in the Engrossing Room of the 1919 Legislature and which prevents forcing action in neighboring townships robbed North Manchester this year of a library tax in Pleasant Township, as last year it robbed South Whitley of Washington township aid. In both cases it was particularly unfortunate as the libraries in question should obtain the additional townships in advance of county library campaigns from the county seats, Wabash and Columbia City.

HOW TO EXPAND YOUR BOOK FUND.

Elizabeth Ohr, Indianapolis Public Library.

During these days, when so many library incomes are either decreasing, or are not increasing in proportion to the rapidly climbing prices, it behooves the librarian to be watchful for any helpful material which can be obtained free or at small cost.

We have felt this necessity, in the Indianapolis Public Library, in our work with the schools. The schools, here, have been taking up the study of the industrial arts, for example, the manufacture of textiles, pottery and furniture, and the production of food stuffs, such as wheat, spices, etc. We have been hard pressed to purchase sufficient books to meet the demand. We discovered from advertisements in various technical and art magazines, addresses of many firms that are issuing advertising material along these lines. Letters were sent to some of these firms, asking them for any catalogs they might have, illustrating their industries.

We were surprised and gratified at the responses that were received and at the good material that was sent. Most of the publications contained a well written, concise

account of the various processes of manufacture connected with the industry of that firm, and many were well illustrated and provided excellent material for the picture collection.

The appended list contains the material that we have obtained and have found particularly useful in our work with the schools.

In writing for publications issued by manufacturing firms, give the names of pamphlets desired and enclose postage. Some firms do not recognize any request, unless a stamp is enclosed. Explain the use that you expect to make of this material and you will often obtain, as a public library, publications which would not be sent to a private individual. It is well to acknowledge the receipt of the material, thanking the firm for its courtesy and generosity.

FOOD

Dwinell-Wright Co., 311-319 Summer St., Boston, Mass. From plantation to dealer.

Shows almost wholly by pictures the various processes connected with the tea and spice industry.

Fleischman Co., 710 Washington St., New York.

Compressed yeast; what it is, how it is manufactured and the part it plays in bread-making.

Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., New York City. "All About Milk."

Russell-Miller Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Manufacture of wheat flour: seven stages.

Shows the results of the many intricate processes of cleaning, washing and scouring the wheat, grinding, separating and purifying the flour stocks in the manufacture of Occident Flour.

Washburn-Crosby Co., Minneapolis, Minn. Wheat and flour primer.

INDUSTRIES AND MANUFACTURES

Disson, Henry & Sons, Inc. Keystone Saw, Tool, Steel and File Works, Philadelphia.

Saw in history: a comprehensive description of the most useful of tools from the earliest times to the present day.

Eberhard Faber, New York. How they are made. Good material on the history of the lead pencil, how the pencil is made, etc.

Goodyear Tire and Rubber Co., Akron, Ohio. Story of the tire.

First part of the book deals with the rubber manufacture and history. Second part deals with the tire industry.

Hampshire Paper Co., South Hadley Falls, Mass.
Art of paper making.

Contains good pictures and reading material.

Hydraulic-Press Brick Co., St. Louis, Missouri.

History of brick as a building material.

Pfister & Vogel Leather Co., Milwaukee, Wis. How leather is tanned.

Plymouth Cordage Co., South Plymouth, Mass.
Story of rope: the history and development of rope-making.

Portland Cement Association. Concrete streets, concrete highway bridges.

Spencerian Pen Co., 349 Broadway, New York. The pen: its story; being a book historically arranged, embellished with pictures illustrating the evolution of the pen from the stylus to the Spencerian.

POTTERY, FURNITURE AND RUGS

Barsumian Brothers, Chicago. Oriental rug and carpet guide.

Good colored plates.

Grand Rapids Furniture Co., New York Galleries.
34 W. 32d St., New York. Interesting prints showing various interiors of American homes.

Good for picture collection.

Peters and Reed Pottery Co., Zanesville, Ohio. Catalogue.

Rookwood Pottery Co., Cincinnati, Ohio. Catalogue.

Trans-Continental Freight Co., general office, 203 S. Dearborn St., Chicago. Household removals throughout the world.

Good pictures on the transportation of furniture in the different countries.

Wedgwood, Josiah & Sons, 133 Fifth Ave., New York. Descriptive pamphlet dealing with their wares. Good for picture collection.

TEXTILES

Amoskeag Mfg. Co., Manchester, New Hampshire.
Cotton exhibit showing the processes of manufacture from the plant to the cloth.

Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn. Glossary of silk terms: including a short history of silk, its origin, culture and manufacture.

Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn. Story of silk and Cheney silks, by H. H. Manchester.

Fine history of the silk industry, with explanations of modern processes.

Corticelli Silk Mills, Florence, Mass. Silk: its origin, culture and manufacture; illus. from photographs taken at the Corticelli silk mills and by colored plates reproduced from original Japanese photographs especially colored by hand.

RESIGNATION OF MR. HOWARD ROOSA.

The Evansville Public Library, the I. L. T. A., and library interests in the state at large have suffered a serious loss in the resignation of Mr. Howard Roosa from the Evansville Library Board prior to his leaving Indiana. Mr. Roosa has been associated with the Evansville Public Library and with the Library Trustees Association since the inception of each and has been an invaluable ally wherever there was work to be done. Delightful as a companion, able of counsel, with a breadth of vision and a keen sense of the importance and possibilities of the library in the community, Mr. Roosa was never too preoccupied or too busy (and he was always busy) to give cordially of time and thought and energy to the solution of library problems of the community, the state, or the Commission. We keenly regret his loss and heartily congratulate the community so fortunate to receive him as a citizen.

COUNTY WORK OF THE LOGANSPORT PUBLIC LIBRARY.

Alice D. Stevens, Librarian.

The Logansport Public Library became a county library in September, 1918, after a strenuous campaign, to get the matter of county support before the people. As librarian of the Logansport Public Library, I have enjoyed very much my share in the work, and if I can inspire other librarians with a desire to go out after county work, I shall be happy indeed to tell something of what we have done.

Perhaps those who do not yet have county work will be interested first of all in the opening campaign for county support.

Under the County Library Law of Indiana a Library Board may pass a resolution expressing a desire to open the library to the people of the county. Then petitions may be circulated in the townships not already having library service. If petitions signed by twenty-five taxpayers in each

township are presented to the County Commissioners asking that a tax be levied for library purposes, the Board of Commissioners must levy the tax. Cass County has fourteen townships, only two of which were already served by their own libraries. So it was necessary for us to circulate our petitions in twelve different townships.

The county superintendent of schools was visited. He was much interested in the idea of library extension and gladly gave his support to the cause. Together we chose a person in each township to circulate the petition. A letter, which I prepared but which was signed and sent out by the county superintendent, was sent to each of these people, together with a copy of the petition. The letter outlined the county library movement and pointed out the probable line of service that would be attempted in the country. A copy of that part of the law which applied to the local situation was also enclosed. Most of the persons chosen to circulate these petitions were teachers. A few of these could not serve and I had to find substitutes.

The summer of 1918 was full of drives, and newspaper items kept the library before the people, by announcing each township as it went "Over the Top," and spurring the other townships on in their efforts. In this manner petitions in nine of the townships were completed. It was then seen that personal work would be necessary in the others.

Two of these I canvassed accompanied by a resident of the township. One place a sale was in progress. We mingled with the crowd, as the horses and cattle were put up for sale, and obtained a number of signatures there. An all-day trip into Deer Creek Township started and nearly completed their petition. On that day objectors, neutrals, and enthusiastic supporters were found. One man was aroused from a nap. I would not have blamed him at all had he refused to sign, but after listening patiently for a few minutes to our arguments for a county library, he signed the petition, and I hope was allowed to finish his nap.

Eel Township, the township in which Lo-

gansport is located, offered the biggest problem, as the list of resident property owners given us by the township trustee contained only about thirty-two names, about half of these being names of the residents of a little Italian settlement. Doubtless the County Commissioners would have levied the tax without the petition from Eel Township, as they had been visited and seemed heartily in favor of the movement. But we were anxious to complete Eel Township's petition if possible. On the last afternoon before the petition was to be filed, two of the library staff walked miles hunting up every possible signer. Many were out of town, and the matter began to look hopeless, but a visit to the tax records at the court house revealed the fact that one end of a popular summer resort on the banks of the Wabash river, was a part of Eel Township. This easily gave us the necessary signatures.

The first of October, 1918, we offered the books of the library to the country people if they would come to the library for the books, and many availed themselves of the opportunity. The first tax levy was received in July, 1919.

The Logansport Public Library has a condition different from any other library of Indiana which is doing county work. We are the largest county library and we serve the largest territory. Galveston is a good sized town, and a number of other towns are included in our territory.

We hold to house to house canvass as the ideal to work toward, but as an ideal which can not be reached at once in so large a territory. After a number of delays, we started out with our auto delivery, the last week of September, 1919. We began the service by stopping only at the schoolhouses and in the small towns. Ten routes were established and covered about once in three weeks. Adults in the neighborhood of a schoolhouse leave requests for books, with the teachers, and their wants are supplied on the following trip. Miss Jessie Logan drives our auto, and, undaunted by snowdrifts or mud holes, she has carried the books through the county.

At the end of the first six months and five days, she had been on the road sixty-four days, had circulated over 10,000 volumes, besides leaving 2,850 at the schools as deposits. A number of times a friendly hand has had to help pull the traveling library from a snowdrift or the mud.

Two of the questions most often asked about the county work are, "What kind of people are the county people" and "What kind of books do they want?" The people of Cass County are just like the people of Logansport and their wants in the book line just about the same. To some of them the word book suggests only a novel by Mary Jane Holmes, or E. P. Roe, while others are satisfied only with the best books of the year.

We find that as a rule the children have not read widely, and books for the youngest are the most in demand. Fairy tales, Little Cousin series, Gelett Burgess' tales, and Tom Sawyer vie with each other in popularity. Thick books, long stories, and books with fine print are seldom taken. Much urging is necessary to get a child to try Hans Brinker. If Little Black Sambo is left at a schoolhouse, every child from the first to the eighth grade reads it.

Adults have shown a great desire for the war books, possibly because they did not get them when they first came out. Zane Grey is quite as popular as in town, while all kinds of books are in demand from books on crops and feeding to the *Life* of Helen Keller and Dante's *Inferno*.

We feel that the reading from the wagon this year has been a little lighter than we could wish. There have been two reasons for this. One is that the student finds it easy to come to the library, and prefers to select his books from the larger collection, and therefore does not patronize the wagon much. The other is that many of the people who are being reached have never had the reading habit, and can be attracted only by the lighter literature.

Compared with the number of books circulated, the cost of the service is not great. Our traveling auto is a Ford. Its cost was

\$900. The cost of gasoline and storage for the seven months has been \$103, with \$12.75 for repairs, \$10 of which should have been paid by a man who ran into us and broke a wheel. We did not feel that it was wise to push a demand for payment.

We have been handicapped by lack of funds this first year, as our library building was so cramped and poorly arranged that the taking on of the county work made some alterations necessary, and the county funds justly enough had to contribute to the work. The amount received from the entire county was less than \$7,000, but the country people have shown their desire for the service, and we feel sure that another year or two will bring the income up to the place where the service can be an adequate one.

I have made a number of trips with Miss Logan, and the pleasure of the children, and the enthusiasm of the teachers, as well as the words of appreciation from the other patrons, make the work seem well worth while and give us the courage necessary to redouble our energy and press on until "Books for Everybody" shall be realized in Cass County.

THE COMMISSION'S SCHOOL LIBRARY WORK.

At a recent meeting of the Public Library Commission it was decided that under the present conditions of income and expenditure and in order to fill the gaps on the Commission staff a number of adjustments must be made in salaries and plans. Among other things it will be necessary to leave vacant for the present the position formerly filled by Miss Marshall as School Library Organizer and office assistant. Until the Spring at least we will be unable to visit or do any organization work in school libraries. This is much regretted, as the work with the high schools of the state presented great opportunities, and was very much needed.

We have already been obliged to refuse calls for assistance from the high schools of Bremen, New Ross, Union Township, Dela-

ware County, Bridgeton, New Market and Wheaton.

HAMILTON COUNTY BOOK WAGON.

The following statement of expenses incidental to the purchase and adaptation of an automobile truck for county book wagon purposes may interest other libraries. The figures are submitted by Miss Lulu M. Miesse, librarian of the Public Library of Noblesville, Indiana. Noblesville, which is the county seat, serves the eastern portion of Hamilton County, while the western townships have their own libraries in the smaller township centers.

Car Costs.

Dodge truck, five-passenger size..	\$1,260.00
Doors	8.00
Painting and lettering.....	20.00
Building the cases.....	120.00
Four locks, one key.....	10.00
Tire holder, inside truck.....	3.25
33x4 R. C. T. casing.....	41.70
33x4 tube	6.90
Bumper	14.00

Total cost of book wagon.....	\$1,483.85
License, 5 months.....	3.00
Average cost through three months of service, 3 cents per mile.	
Insurance	\$125.50

This insurance covers our car against damage from other car, injury if we run into a fence, telephone pole or any other injury, insures us against injury to any person or persons up to \$5,000 on one person or \$10,000 on two persons, insures the other person's automobile, horse and buggy, fence, or any property injured by us. The library board think it best to keep the car fully insured, as it is county property and some unprincipled person might take advantage of this fact to bring suit against the county and thus bring criticism upon the library for carelessness.

The compensation insurance carried by library board on the library staff and janitor also covers the driver of the car. We

wrote to the company and they told us that this insurance covered us wherever our library duties might call us.

Miss Miesse writes further: "The Logansport-Cass County car is called Socrates, or Soc for short, but ours is named Parnassus. We always call it by name and it is difficult to write and think of it as just a plain automobile. It is just as much a part of the library staff as we are and we think it has a real personality.

"The truck which we purchased is a Dodge the size of a five-passenger touring car. It promises better wear than the lighter Ford in use elsewhere in Indiana. We used the steel top of the truck just as it was delivered. Between the top and the 18-inch steel sides was a heavy iron wire screening. This was removed and the iron gate taken from the rear. The sides were then bent over, their supporting posts being cut to make a shelf of about six inches on either side. Inside the sides the frames for the book cases were constructed with the doors opening above the shelves made from the bent sides.

"There are two sections of shelving on each side, each section contains three shelves slightly tilted, 8 inches deep by 33 inches long. Altogether the shelves hold about 300 books. The doors are glassed and measure 28x31 inches. They have both bolts and locks (one key fitting all locks), but while on the road only the bolts are used. The doors for winter use are made of leather with mica windows. These are attached to the regular doors by removable iron rods and open like the ordinary doors. In summer we take these off and use rain curtains as we need them.

"At the rear of the car is a charging tray 24 by 20 by 5½ inches. This is set in underneath a floor built in the car even with the bottom shelf of the book cases. The rear door is 32 by 24 inches and is glassed. The car is open from front to back with no partition behind the seats, thus the driver can see behind. The outside of the case is made of oak, the inside of poplar. Narrow wood flooring is used for the backs of book cases and the floor of the car. This flooring

makes an excellent shelf back of the seats. Here we carry the extra tire attached to the rear of a book case and resting on the floor, and we have the rest of the space inside for storing extra books.

"Parnassus recently took part in an industrial parade given in connection with the Annual County Horse Show, a great event in Noblesville. We filled him up with red and yellow books (the horse show colors) and decorated his wheels with bunting. He was seen by throngs of folks from all over the county and much admired."

BORROWING MONEY BY LIBRARY BOARD.

A number of Public Libraries had the funds for the present year's work seriously reduced by the cut in the 1919 tax levy, but have been able this fall to fix a rate which will provide adequately for next year, to meet the temporary difficulties of the present year. The attention of the library boards is called to Section 201 of the 1919 tax law as amended by the recent special session of the Legislature.

Section 201 now provides: "After Jan. 1, 1921, any municipal corporation (Sec. 202. The phrase "municipal corporation" as used in the preceding sections shall be deemed to include . . . any persons or unorganized body authorized by law to establish tax levies . . .) through its proper legal officers may issue bonds or other evidence of indebtedness as it may deem necessary." The section goes on to state that in case of need of issuing such evidence of indebtedness exceeding \$10,000, notice must be given and a public hearing held.

An informal opinion from the attorney general's office is to the effect that this plainly gives to library boards the right to borrow money as they may need up to \$10,000, thus allowing them to make up this year's shortage in advance and anticipation of the income which will be available with the payment of the spring taxes.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK, NOVEMBER 15-20.

CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK, observed so successfully throughout the country in 1919, will be repeated this year during the week of November 15th. The Children's Librarians' Section of the American Library Association meeting in June at Colorado Springs voted hearty endorsement of the CHILDREN'S BOOK WEEK plan. You will want to take part.

The librarian is the recognized authority on children's reading in every city and town. It is particularly appropriate in November at the Christmas shopping season, to bring home to parents in a concerted way the cause of children's reading. All those interested in books, whether as author, publisher, librarian, bookseller, parent or teacher, are jointly concerned in this cause. In helping to make this a national effort, there will be articles in magazines and newspapers; the beautiful colored poster prepared last year by Jessie Willcox Smith will be used again and will be available soon; a syllabus of suggestions for the campaign will be mailed to librarians requesting it from the Children's Book Week Committee, Room 212, 334 Fifth Avenue, New York City.

Talks in the library on children's reading by authors and teachers; talks at women's club meetings by children's librarians; story hours and talks in the bookstores by children's librarians; local newspaper articles; Christmas exhibits well advertised; all these and other features were successful last year in creating a desire for "MORE BOOKS IN THE HOME!"

Every librarian in Indiana should make special preparation to have the question of good books for children effectively presented in her community. Lay your plans early and the material on hand.

SUMMER SCHOOL FOR LIBRARIANS, 1920.

The thirty-eight members of the 1920 class of the Commission Summer School are

sure this was the best session ever held. Cool weather, entertaining and inspiring outside lecturers, and several social events, official and otherwise, made the summer unusually enjoyable, both for the class and the staff conducting the work. This year for the first time every member of the class held the equivalent of a high school diploma, while three were college graduates, and five had had some college work. This uniformity of preparation proved an important factor in facilitating the work of the class, and justified the emphasis put upon it as an entrance requirement. With more applicants each year than the school can at present accommodate, library boards are becoming unwilling to appoint to their library staffs applicants without this preparation, fearing lest its lack prevent such appointees from obtaining the summer instruction; the result has been a decided improvement in the quality of library appointments throughout the state. All the class were employed in the public libraries of the state, while six other applicants, representing various classes of libraries, had to be refused because of lack of room, though they, too, were regular employees of Indiana libraries. In view of these facts the Commission feels itself justified, under present conditions, in adhering closely to its two conditions for entrance—high school preparation and definite employment in one of the libraries in the state. It is hoped that another year provision may be made for those crowded out this.

As usual, since 1915, the course was held at Butler College, Indianapolis, the dormitory taking care of all the class, while the extra faculty table at noon luncheon gave an opportunity for staff and class to become better acquainted socially. The usual courses were given by the Commission staff—Misses Elizabeth C. Ronan, Mayme C. Snipes and Jane R. G. Marshall, and the Secretary, W. J. Hamilton, supplemented by ten lectures in children's work by Miss Carrie E. Scott of the Indianapolis Public Library, eight in book selection by Miss Anna G. Birge, until recently on the staff of the

Wisconsin Library School, and the following special lecturers:

Miss Sarah C. N. Bogle, Assistant Secretary, A. L. A.

Demarchus C. Brown, Librarian, Indiana State Library.

Amos W. Butler, Secretary, Board of State Charities.

Miss Ethel Cleland, Librarian, Business Branch, Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Jennie Flexner, Louisville Public Library.

Thomas C. Howe, President, Butler College and member Public Library Commission.

Miss Florence Jones, Reference Librarian, Indianapolis Public Library.

Miss Ethel F. McCollough, Librarian, Evansville Public Library.

Miss Esther U. McNitt, Indiana History Division, State Library.

Charles E. Rush, Librarian, Indianapolis Public Library.

Mrs. L. M. Tweedy, Librarian, Cambridge City Public Library.

Miss Margaret A. Wade, Librarian, Anderson Public Library.

Miss Frieda Woerner, Indianapolis Public Library.

The first afternoon the class reported on their required reading—25 books from a list of 85, covering all classes, both juvenile and adult. They were also surprised by an impromptu examination covering fifty topics of general information, on each of which the student was to write not more than two lines. The questions were varied, and showed conclusively that the class had a better knowledge of literary topics than of current events. No one knew anything about "Thomas Masaryk," only two could define "Nirvana;" but everyone knew who Borah was and could give the authors of the ten classics whose titles were quoted. Two students answered 35 of the 50 correctly, and half the class had 20 or more correct. There was a great searching of reference books immediately after that class.

A schedule of visits was planned and carried out as follows during the term: To

the State Library for a problem on the use of a catalog; to the Indianapolis Public Library, where the girls were charmed with the beautiful building and its many-branched work; to the Plainfield Public Library, where an auto book wagon system was explained and discussed, and all the devices of a well-run small library investigated, including some striking crêpe paper decorations; to Lockman's book bindery, where the class saw a large order of Commission books in process of rebinding; and to the W. K. Stewart bookstore, where two book selection problems were worked out. These visits, while part of the scheduled work, are always welcomed by the girls as a break in the routine—and a chance to do a little shopping on the side.

An innovation this year was the general reunion held on July 22, in honor of the 20th anniversary of the Commission course. The summer classes of 1905, 1910 and 1915 were invited to lunch with the class of 1920, and to join in a round table discussion of general library administration problems, and fifteen former students accepted the invitation, resulting in one of the most profitable and interesting sessions of the course. Mrs. Earl, President of the Commission, greeted the students, old and new. Miss Florence Jones of the Indianapolis Public Library staff, representing the class of 1905, talked on "Why Further Training for the Experienced Librarian." Miss Birge gave a talk on "The Use of Foreign Authors in a Library," and these speeches were followed by a spirited discussion on topics grave and gay, suggested by questions from a general question box. This session ended in a brief, informal social hour, while all were refreshed by two large boxes of candy, furnished by Mrs. Earl, and by many ice cream cones. The alumni present were Miss Jones, 1905; Misses Olive Brumbaugh, Frankfort, and Grace Stingly, Rochester, of the special class of 1915; and from the regular 1915 class, Mrs. C. M. Zink (Charlotte Ferguson), Butler College library; Mrs. Gerna Gunnison, Brazil; Mrs. Nelle Ryan Young; Mrs.

Netta Browning Pitman; Mrs. Ashbaucher, Bluffton; Miss Ruth Thomas, of W. K. Stewart's; Miss Lulu Christner of Newcastle.

In addition to these semi-official affairs, Mr. and Mrs. Hamilton held "open house" for the class one Sunday afternoon, and tested their capacity for literary knowledge as well as for lemonade; and the girls themselves entertained for the faculty at a "Gude Tyme" at the dormitory during the last week. Some unsuspected dramatic talent was discovered during the informal program which preceded a "grand ball," the program being also featured by an "author's reading" by Mrs. Jones of Newbury. Here are the names of those fortunate enough to belong to this summer's class. Long may they flourish!

Summer School Students—1920.

Ackerman, Zella, Odon, Libn.
 Adams, F. Hildred, North Vernon, Asst.
 Ashby, Bertha, Ladoga, Libn.
 Bailey, Catherine, Indianapolis, Asst.
 Baldwin, Vernie, Greenfield, Libn.
 Bertsche, Mrs. Ralph, Alexandria, Libn.
 Buenting, Florence, Indianapolis, Asst.
 Burke, Bernice, Merom, Libn.
 Clifford, Mildred, Anderson, Asst.
 Dilley, Mrs. Mary, Brazil, Asst.
 Downey, Alma H., Rising Sun, Asst.
 Farrell, Theresa, Otterbein, Asst.
 Free, Nell, Anderson, Asst.
 Gale, Gladys, Anderson, Asst.
 Hodapp, Mary Louise, Seymour, Asst.
 Hixon, Estella, Evansville, Asst.
 Hull, Carolyn, Evansville, Asst.
 Husband, Louise, New Harmony, Asst.
 Johns, Bernice, Evansville, Asst.
 Jones, Mrs. Edward, Newburgh, Libn.
 Lambert, Mary, Rockville, Libn.
 Lentz, Irene, Milford, Libn.
 Linkhart, Helen, Gary (Hobart), Asst.
 Lippincott, Annabelle, South Bend, Asst.
 Mayfield, Bertha, Salem, Asst.
 Negus, Orrel, Plainfield, Asst.
 Nolte, Lola, Mount Vernon, Libn.
 Palmer, Bess, Marion, Asst.
 Stillwell, Ella, Columbus, Asst.
 Parsons, Mary Lavina, Evansville, Asst.
 Stone, Minta, Bedford, Libn.
 Sturgis, Vera, Bluffton, Asst.
 Swisher, Evelyn, Clinton, Asst.
 Thompson, Pearl M., South Bend, Asst.
 Thralls, Ethel, Shelbyville, Asst.
 Waller, Evelyn, Knightstown, Libn.
 Wilkinson, Pearl, Carlisle, Asst.

PRINTING OF THE LIBRARY OCCURRENT.

For several years past the Commission has sent out to each library in the state enough copies of the Occurrent to supply each member of the library board with a personal copy. At the present prices of paper and printing this has proved of late a serious drain on our scanty appropriation. Of the last two numbers of the Occurrent, therefore, we have sent out fewer copies and just two libraries have protested. The smallness of this protest has surprised and somewhat disappointed us, as we hoped that a larger number of trustees were being reached than seems to be the case. We have no desire to refuse any library or board all the Occurrents it can use, so if you need a larger quota than is sent you with this issue please let us know at once. Otherwise we will take it for granted that the number sent you is quite satisfactory.

ABOUT THE LIBRARY WORKERS' ASSOCIATION.

"To those interested in securing experienced assistants or for those assistants wishing to find a larger field of work, the Library Workers Association offers a practical aid in the solution of their problems. It was organized April 30, 1920, under a temporary constitution, to be revised and adopted in its permanent form at a meeting in September. Its aim is to further the welfare of all library workers as affected by employment conditions and opportunities; that is, it helps to find better positions for workers, and it helps librarians to find workers to fill vacancies.

Its growth in membership, and the requests for aid it has received, proves that it fills a real need. Several State Library Commissions have asked the Association's help in filling positions. It has been asked to suggest people for positions ranging from a librarian in a small town at \$60 a month, to a college librarian at \$2,000 a year, and

for other such positions as cataloguers, children's librarians, librarians, general assistants—at salaries ranging from \$1,000 to \$2,000 and more.

The organization's growth is steady, and widely distributed. Among states represented in its membership are Iowa, Kansas, Delaware, Georgia, Indiana, Michigan, New York and Massachusetts. It needs particularly members who will be interested in positions paying from \$1,000 to \$1,500. Detailed information about such positions, and about the Association itself, may be obtained from Catherine Van Dyne, Secretary, Library Workers Association, 5 Washington Street, Newark, N. J.

The Association takes all possible steps to serve its members. It cooperates with other organizations in related fields, such as the American Library Association, American Museum Association, the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, the Special Libraries Association, the National Social Workers Exchange and otherwise. Opportunities to advertise the Association and get into touch with any movement that will benefit it, are eagerly sought for. The organization is a cooperative and self-assessing one. Its interests and those of its individual members are the same; and its purpose is to advance the latter as far as its powers and resources permit."

The foregoing statement from the secretary of the Library Workers Association is presented for the consideration of librarians and trustees who are having difficulty in filling staff vacancies. The Public Library Commission expects to continue as in the past to act as a clearing house for Indiana library vacancies and staff applicants. In recent months, however, the vacancies have been more numerous than the applicants. We will be very glad to have the L. W. A.'s services utilized to attract to the state strong library workers, but the Commission hopes that assistants desiring to find a larger professional opportunity than may now be available, will notify the Commission of this fact before taking their wares outside of Indiana.

ADVERTISING THE ANDERSON PUBLIC LIBRARY.

During the first week in September the library had an exhibit in a window uptown—in the very best window—which proved very attractive. Some of the very dirty, worn-out books were shown along with some of the most attractive new ones. As to the poster a large red interrogation point was placed in the center of a sheet of white cardboard, with the legend on either side of this:

Shall
We Have
Better Books
In The
Library



And
Better Care
Of Them
In The
Home

A member of the city council loaned the library his best window. The librarian had to go around and scape acquaintance with him, but he will not forget that people are interested in books, for so many went and asked for those in the window as soon as they were placed there. A group of books on business was placed in one corner of the window as well. The regular window trimmer assisted in fixing the window and it made a fine showing.

In the Y. M. C. A. reading room has been placed a permanent bulletin board for the library. This has across the top a narrow poster containing a fetching little picture and a lettered quotation from Walt Mason's "Living With Books." The board contains a list of recent books interesting to men, a list of magazine articles to read, while on two small books at the side hang pamphlets one listing the magazines and newspapers in the Anderson library, and the other a recently compiled list of readable detective and mystery stories.

The day after this board was placed a young man called at the library and asked for similar lists for the men's class of the Methodist church, promising to make a special bulletin board for them himself. The High School will also be supplied with special lists for teachers and pupils.

GOOD WILL.

Extract from "Some Principles of Business-like Conduct in Libraries," by Arthur E. Bostwick.

This is so important a factor in all business that it has a well defined money value. The "good-will" of a business may be worth thousands of dollars. It represents the combined feelings, toward the concern, of its customers; their likelihood to continue to deal with it, even if it changes hands. This is one of the "intangibles" that are so important in life, from statesmanship down to family relations. A business concern may have worked for years to build it up, and the successor who has bought it may lose it in a day. Good will is two-sided; the "good-will" of the customer toward the concern is dependent on the concern's good will toward him, and the manner of its expression.

This all applies to the library, for it is a business concern, and its users are paying for what they get just as really as if they handed coin over the counter. If their good-will is forfeited, the library loses, and in more cases than one the loss has been monetary. Libraries that receive large, ungrudged grants of public money are generally those that have earned the good will of their respective communities.

Directions for gaining and keeping good will can hardly be given in detail, but in all business it may be said to be dependent on a feeling that the relations between the concern and those who deal with it are something more than mere "business." And this going outside of business is in itself the very best of "good business," in the library as elsewhere, and for every assistant in the library as for the institution as a whole.

In this sense the youngest assistant holds the reputation of the entire library in her hands. Indifference, rudeness, a lack of quick response to the public need, may be responsible—unjustly perhaps, but none the less injuriously, for a general feeling in the

community that the library staff is not giving good service.

Two railroads in Mexico, both under American management, were long known in that country as the "Ferrocarril Simpatica" and the "Ferrocarril Antagonista." It is better for a library to acquire the reputation of being "sympathetic" than that of being "antagonistic."

LIBRARY SALARIES.

A large number of Indiana library boards have recently materially raised salary schedules and made provision for this in budgets and tax levies adopted this month. But there are still a few libraries where no such adjustments are being made.

We call to the attention of all library trustees the strong resolutions adopted by the Trustees' Section of the American Library Association at Colorado Springs in June.

"Whereas, We believe that a marked increase in the salaries of library workers is necessary for the continuance of efficient service in our libraries; therefore, be it resolved, that we urge upon all library trustees everywhere to labor earnestly to have salary scales so increased that the younger members of their staffs shall receive sufficient pay for a decent livelihood and that increases shall be given for experience and attainments, so that the best minds may be induced to enter the service and to continue in it."

LOCAL HISTORY COLLECTIONS.

There is no library too small, too new or too poor to have its local history collection. This can be built up with very little outlay if the librarian or trustees will give it some thought and vigilant attention. The material is already in the community in garrets, offices, homes, printing offices, etc. The chief task is to bring it together in the library—arrange it attractively—and to get

and keep interested in its growth those people (found in every village) who care greatly for such material. Such a collection complete as it can be made, and well kept, is a satisfaction and a proper pride for both library and community.

All books, pamphlets, pictures, photographs and posters have a place here. The local newspapers, town and country histories, genealogies of local families will doubtless be gladly contributed if the library is known to be a desirous place for such items. Even fugitive and seemingly unimportant things like programs of plays, hand bills, church bulletins, banquet menus gather value and interest with age.

Beg these things, borrow them, but buy only as a last resort. Make your wants known, keep the material well arranged and attractively displayed and gifts of a similar sort will often be made by families, institutions and interests.

In accumulating a history collection libraries should get in touch with the local historical society (if there is one) to avoid duplication of effort. One such collection in each community is of course enough and it should be kept in the safest yet most accessible public place and in charge of active persons really interested in its growth and use.

From the village to the state is the natural course of development and in a zeal for strictly local material one must not forget the state as a whole, for there are certain books about the state that will make an appeal in every community.

—From New York Libraries.

MADISON (IND.) LIBRARIES.

An account of a paper recently written by Miss Drusilla Cravens of the Madison Public Library Board and read before the Madison Historical Society has been sent to the Commission. It described the organization in 1818 of a public library called the Madison Library Society. This institution existed until 1834. In 1835 the Madison

Mechanics Library began. The Sons of Temperance followed in 1850 and the same year the Ladies' Library Association, which turned over its property to the Madison Public Library Board just a few months ago was founded in 1851 in connection with a lecture course.

A WORD OF EXPLANATION.

The following constitutes Sections 9 and 10 of the By-Laws of the Indiana Library Association:

Section 9. Individuals shall pay a membership fee of \$1.50 on joining the Association, and annual dues of \$1.00 thereafter.

Section 10. Libraries, as institutions, shall pay a membership fee of \$2.00 and annual dues of \$2.00. Library membership shall entitle the Library to one vote, and the trustees thereof to all other privileges of the Association.

After the records were lost in the express in 1919, registrations had to be made anew. Will the librarian in paying dues please decide whether they are for the library or for the individual librarian and send \$2.00 or \$1.00, according to her decision, to the treasurer, so that the new registrations can be entered correctly?

At present there are not many libraries registered as institutions. The question is whether it is advisable to change the By-Laws, making all dues the same, or would it be better to keep the dues as they are and to encourage more libraries to register, with the aim of getting more money for the programs of the annual meetings of the Association? It is hoped that this question and also that of the membership fee, about which there has been some misunderstanding, will be discussed and settled at the November meeting.

ESTHER U. McNITT,

Treasurer Indiana Library Association.

ALPHABET POSTER FOR THE CHILDREN'S ROOM.

The Commission organizer was so pleased with the attractive poster worked up by Miss Jennie Henshaw of the Children's room of the East Chicago Public Library that a description was requested from Miss Henshaw for publication. The poster is of white cardboard 15x29 inches. The alphabet statement runs as follows with the letters after "Q" dancing higgledy piggledy at the bottom of the poster unhampered by any legends.

A is for Animal books
 B for Books of Birds and Butterflies
 C for Children who read books
 D is for Dolls and Dream-story books
 E is for Easy books
 F for books of Fairies and Flowers
 G is for Good books
 H for Happy Hours spent with books
 I is for Indian books that I love
 J is for Jolly books
 K for Kiddies who Keep their books clean
 L for books for Little folks
 M is for Many books
 N is for New books
 O is for Odd books
 P is for Picture books
 Q*R*S*T*U*V*W*X*Y*Z

The capitals at the beginning of each line are 1 inch high. All other letters are made on a ¾-inch scale. The capitals are all colored in alternating red, blue, yellow, green and brown, no especial sequence of colors being used so long as no one color is used too often or too close to another letter of the same color. The capital letters used are of the style known as Medieval Roman. The small letters are the oval draftsman's style. Both are vertical. For models of the style of printing see the International Library of Technology volume on Lettering and Drawing.

Scattered over the whole are small pictures representing as nearly as possible everything mentioned in the poster. For in-

stance, growing around the word Flowers are two or three kinds of flowers. Perched on top of the F in Fairies is a tiny fairy, while underneath two more are flying towards the large capital. At the end of the line for I is an Indian chief on horseback, arrayed in all the glory of his war-bonnet. And toward the bottom of the poster are books and books—single books, two or three books in a pile, stacks of books of all colors and sizes.

The pictures, which of necessity are very small, were cut from advertisements and illustrations from old books. They are all of bright soft colors and blend well with the colors used for the capitals.

NEW YORK LIBRARY ASSOCIATION— STATE MEETING SCHOLARSHIPS.

Members of the I. L. A. may be interested in a plan which last year was adopted by the New York Library Association and this year is being utilized by the Ohio Library Association. The committee on awards included a representative of the New York State Library Extension Division, of the N. Y. L. A., the librarian of a large public library, and the librarian of a small public library.

The State Meeting Scholarships is for the purpose of encouraging and rewarding exceptionally good work on the part of librarians in the smaller communities in New York State. The committee will award these honors with great care, and in strict accordance with established standards of excellence.

The award will consist of a certificate of excellence from the N. Y. L. A. It will also include the privilege of attending the state meeting at Richfield Springs during the week of September 8th, railroad fares and \$15.00 towards hotel expenses being paid out of the Scholarship fund.

Only librarians in communities of 6,000 or less, in libraries which are entirely free and available to the public of the communities concerned, will be eligible.

Points of Excellence.

Three Scholarships will be awarded in each of the following groups:

Group A. Population 50- 500.

Group B. Population 500-1000.

Group C. Population 1000-2000.

Group D. Population 2000-4000.

Group E. Population 4000-6000.

The points to be considered are:

1. Cooperation of the library with public schools.
2. Cooperation of the library with war activities.
3. Circulation per unit of population.
4. Percentage of increase in circulation during the last library year.
5. Percentage of juvenile books in total number of books.
6. Value of the library as an educational factor in the community.

DIRECTORY FOR LIBRARY SUPPLIES.

Some other Commissions, notably that of California, has found useful to the smaller libraries of the state such a supply directory as follows. It is now five years since the Occurrent printed a similar directory, so with the cooperation of the larger libraries of Indiana we now present the following list which, however, makes no claim to infallibility or completeness. Suggestions as to corrections and additions for future listing will be appreciated.

A. L. A.

Booklist, 78 E. Washington St., Chicago.

Headquarters and publishing board, same address. Every librarian should obtain a list of the A. L. A. publications and purchase such of these as will aid the work in her community.

Book Binders.

Book Shop Bindery, 38 Fifth Ave., Chicago.

Brabant and Valters Book Bindery, 33 Clark St., Chicago.

Burgmeier Book Bindery Co., 911 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.

Hertzberg and Sons, 108 Randolph St., Chicago.

Hoosier Book Bindery, Bloomington, Ind.

H. R. Huntting Co., Springfield, Mass.

Kentucky Book Mfg. Co., 319 W. Liberty St., Louisville.

Geo. Koshler, 930 Osgood St., Chicago.

Library Book Bindery, 5020 W. Erie St., Chicago.

Lockman & Co., Century Bldg., Indianapolis.

John P. Morton & Co., 424 W. Main St., Louisville.

New Method Book Bindery, Jacksonville, Ill.

Northwestern Bindery, Evanston, Ill.

Geo. H. Sand, 1902 Colerain Ave., Cincinnati.

Schnabel Book Bindery Co., 324 W. 10th St., Indianapolis, Ind.

Stockman & Sons, 3825 Perry St., Chicago.

Wagenvoort Bindery, Lansing, Mich.

Ward Bros., Jacksonville, Ill.

R. D. Winckler, 322 Main St., Cincinnati.

Recasing and Reinforcements.

H. A. Kent, Palmer House, Colon, Mich.

Oborn Bros., Warsaw, Ind.

A. E. Walter, 11827 Union Ave., Chicago.

Geo. H. Wilson, 817 E. 61st St., Chicago.

Binding and Mending Supplies.

A. H. Abbott, 46 Madison St., Chicago (onion skin paper.)

Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.

Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.

Book Plates.

American Book Plate Society, Kansas City, Mo., for directory of book-plate artists.

Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.

Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.

Library Bureau, 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago; 212 Merchants' Bank Bldg., Indianapolis.

Manhattan Photogravure Co., 142 W. 27th St., N. Y. C.

Book Pockets.

Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.

Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.

Leslie Paper Co., Minneapolis, Minn.

Library Bureau, 6 N. Michigan Ave., Chicago.

Netherwood Printing Co., Madison, Wis.

Book Stacks, Furniture, Etc.

Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

Fulton Office Furniture Co., 105 N. Penna St., Indianapolis.

Globe-Wernicke Co., Cincinnati.

Inner Braced Furniture Co., Elkhart, Ind.

Library Bureau, Chicago and Indianapolis.

Snead Iron Works, Jersey City, N. Y.

W. K. Stewart Co., (Shaw Walker furniture), Indianapolis.

Van Dorn Iron Works Co., Cleveland, Ohio.

Weis & Co., Monroe, Mich.

Book Supports, Brackets and Other Mechanical Appliances

Art Metal Construction Co., Jamestown, N. Y.

Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.

Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.

Library Bureau, Chicago and Indianapolis.

Snead Iron Works, Jersey City, N. Y.

Books.

Baker & Taylor, Fourth Ave., N. Y. C.

H. R. Huntting Co., Springfield, Mass.

A. Kroch, Michigan Ave., Chicago.

A. C. McClurg & Co., 218 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago.

McGraw Hill, N. Y. C. (Technical books.)

New York Store, Indianapolis.

W. K. Stewart & Co., Indianapolis.

B. F. Stevens & Brown, 4 Trafalgar Sq., London.

D. Van Nostrand, N. Y. C. (Technical books.)

Foreign Books.

Brentano & Co., Fifth Ave. and 28th St., N. Y. C.

Lemcke & Buechner, 11 E. 17th St., New York City.

G. E. Stechert & Co., 151 W. 25th St., New York City.

Linen Juvenile Classics.

Hall and McCreary Co., Chicago (Instructor Library Series).

Remainders and Second Hands.

Hays-Cushman Co., 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago.

Himebaugh & Browne, 471 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Leary's Book Store, Philadelphia.

Lowdermilk Co., 1410 F. St. N. W., Washington, D. C.

N. M. Ladd & Co., New York City.

McDevitt-Wilson, Inc., 30 Church St., New York City.

Henry Malkan, 42 Broadway, New York City.

Morris Book Shop, 24 N. Walnut St., Chicago.

Pownor's Book Store, 33 N. Clark St., New York City.

C. V. Ritter, Old Colony Bldg., Chicago (Reference books and sets).

Schulte & Co., E. 23d St., New York City.

Union Library Ass'n, 225 Fifth Ave., New York City.

Vonnegut Book Shop, 317 S. Illinois St., Indianapolis.

A. R. Womrath, 15 E. 28th St., New York City.

Cataloging, Registration, Desk and Office Supplies.

W. B. Burford, 24 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis.

Davids & Co., 127 William St., New York City (White Ink).

Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.

Denison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass.

Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.

Kautz & Co., 110 N. Penna. St., Indianapolis.

Library Bureau, Indianapolis and Chicago.
W. K. Stewart & Co., Indianapolis.
H. W. Wilson, University Ave., New York City
(Printed Guide Cards).

Card Board.

W. B. Burford Co., Indianapolis.
Crescent Paper Co., 211 W. Georgia St., Indianapolis.
Indiana Paper Co., 28 E. Georgia St., Indianapolis.
C. P. Lesh Paper Co., 121 Kentucky Ave.

Magazine Holders or Covers.

(See also Pamphlets, Book Binders.)

Barrett Bindery Co., Chicago.
Chivers Bookbindery Co., 911 Atlantic Ave., Brooklyn.
Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.
Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.
Heinn Specialty Co., Milwaukee, Wis.
W. G. Johnston & Co., Pittsburg.
Library Bureau, Indianapolis and Chicago.
Lockman & Co., Century Bldg., Indianapolis.
(When requested will sew magazine volumes into cardboard covers, a decided saving and aid to the small library).

Universal Binder Sales Agency, 5 E. 14th St., New York City.

Ward Bros., Jacksonville, Ill.

Filing Cases, See Book Stacks and Furniture, also Pamphlet Binders and Boxes.

Magazines, see Periodicals.

Maps and Map Holders.

B. F. Bowen & Co., Occidental Bldg., Indianapolis.
National Map Co., Murphy Bldg., Indianapolis.
Rand & McNally, Chicago.
Scarborough Motor Guide Co., Murphy Bldg., Indianapolis.

Pamphlet Binders and Boxes.

Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.
Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.
Globe-Wernicke Co., Cincinnati.
Library Bureau, Indianapolis and Chicago.
Multiplex Display Fixture Co., N. 10th, St. Louis.
Paper Package Co., Indianapolis (Successor to Bee Hive Paper Box Co.).
H. Schultz & Co., 519 W. Superior St., Chicago.
Universal Fixture Co., 133 W. 23rd St., New York City.

Paste and Shellac.

Higgins Co., Brooklyn, N. Y.
Indianapolis Paste Co., (Stickstay paste) Indianapolis.
Sargent Paint Co., Massachusetts Ave., Indianapolis.

Perforating Stamps.

B. F. Cummins Co., Chicago.
Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.
Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.
Indianapolis Seal-Stamp-Stencil Co., 144 E. Market St., Indianapolis.
Library Bureau, Indianapolis and Chicago.

Periodicals.

Subscription Agencies.

F. W. Faxon Co., 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.
Franklin Square Agency, New York City.
Herman Goldberger, 44 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.
J. M. Hanson-Bennett Magazine Agency, 223 W. Jackson Boul., Chicago.
Indianapolis News Co., Indianapolis.
Moore-Cottrell Agency, No. Coshocton, N. Y.
Mutual Subscription Agency, 1420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.
J. A. Schaub Magazine Agency, Ferrysburg, Mich.
Stechert & Co., 151 W. 25th St., New York City (foreign).
Wisconsin News Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Back Numbers and Volumes.

J. Abrahams, 145 Fourth Ave., New York City.
Back Number Wilkins, Danvers, Mass.
Cut Rate Book Co., Cincinnati.
F. W. Faxon & Co., 83 Francis St., Boston, Mass.
W. S. Houghton, 69 Park St., West Lynn, Mass.
Indiana News Co., Indianapolis.
International Magazine Co., 339 Bay Way, No. Elizabeth, N. Y.
Frank P. Reilly, 94 Charles St., New York City.
H. W. Wilson Co., 958 University Ave., New York City.

Pictures.

Allnari & Co., Florence.
David Anderson & Co., Rome.
Braun & Co., Dornach, Alsace, France.
Curtis & Cameron, Copley Square, Boston (Copley prints of American art).
Detroit Photograph Co., Detroit, Mich.
Landau Photo Co., 1 E. 45th St., New York City.
H. Lieber & Co., Indianapolis.
Perry Picture Co., Malden, Mass.
Soule Art Publishing Co., 502 Dudley St., Boston, Mass.

Rubber Stamps.

Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.
Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.
Indianapolis Seal-Stamp-Stencil Co., 144 E. Market St., Indianapolis.
Library Bureau, Indianapolis and Chicago.
Geo. J. Mayer, 36 S. Meridian St., Indianapolis.

Signs, Posters, Movie Slides.

Democrat Printing Co., Madison, Wis.
 Denison Mfg. Co., Framingham, Mass.
 Gaylord Bros., Syracuse, N. Y.
 Library Bureau, Chicago.
 Multiplex Display Fixture Co., 918 N. 10th St., St. Louis.
 Newman Mfg. Co., Cincinnati (Changeable bulletins).
 Tablet and Ticket Co., Chicago, 624 W. Adams St., Chicago (Gummed letters and figures).
 Universal Fixture Co., 133 W. 23rd St., New York City.

Statuary Casts.

P. P. Caproni & Bros., 1914 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
 Da Prato Statuary Co., 768 W. Adams St., Chicago.
 Grisanti & Co., 304 S. Campbell St., Louisville.

Stereoscopic Views.

Keystone View Co., Meadville, Penna.
 Underwood & Underwood, 12 W. 34th St., New York City.

LIST OF DETECTIVE AND MYSTERY STORIES.

Compiled by Anderson Public Library.

Bentley	Woman in Black
Biggers	Agony Column
Bindloss	Carmen's Messenger
Bindloss	Johnstone of the Border
Birmingham	Island Mystery
Bonner	Black Eagle Mystery
Bonner	Girl at Central
Buchan	Greenmantle
Butler	Philo Gubb
Clemens	Double-Barrelled Detective Story
Dodge	Whispers
Doyle	Adventures of Sherlock Holmes
Doyle	His Last Bow
Doyle	Last World
Doyle	Valley of Fear
Fletcher	Middle Temple Murder
Footner	Substitute Millionaire
Fredericks	Ivory Snuff Box
Gaboriau	Clique of Gold
Gaboriau	Monsieur Lecoq
Green	Golden Slipper
Green	Leavenworth Case
Green	Masterpieces of Mystery
Green	Mystery of the Hasty Arrow
Hall	Sinister House
Hope	Secret of the Tower
Hornung	Amateur Cracksmen
Hutchison	Mystery of the Summer-

Irwin
 Jordan
 Kerr
 Lee
 Leroux

Lincoln
 McCutcheon
 MacHarg
 MacHarg
 McIntyre

O'Higgins

Oppenheim
 Oppenheim
 Oppenheim
 Orczy
 Ostrander
 Parrish

Poe
 Rideout
 Rinehart
 Rowland
 Scott

Stevenson
 Thayer
 Tracy
 Tracy
 Tracy

Wells
 Wells
 Wells
 Wells
 Wells
 Weyman
 Williams

House
 Red Button
 Girl in the Mirror
 Blue Envelope
 Green Jacket
 Mystery of the Yellow Room
 Moving Finger
 Anderson Crow, Detective
 Blind Man's Eyes
 Indian Drum
 Ashton-Kirk, Secret Agent
 Adventures of Detective Barney
 Cinema Murder
 Great Impersonation
 Pawns Count
 Man in Gray
 Ashes to Ashes
 Mystery of the Silver Dagger
 Mystery Tales
 Tin Cowrie Doss
 After House
 Duds
 Cab of the Sleeping Horse
 Gloved Hand
 Mystery of the 13th Floor
 Diana of the Moorland
 Number Seventeen
 Strange Case of Mortimer Fenley
 Maxwell Mystery
 Raspberry Jam
 Room With the Tassels
 Vicky Van
 White Alley
 The Great House
 Okewood of the Secret Service

TWO GOOD BOOKS A YEAR FOR MY CHILD.

Selected by Charles E. Rush, Librarian Public Library, Indianapolis.

One Year of Age.

Eaby's Favorite Animals. (Boards.) Warne.
 Baby's Book of Wild Animals. (Boards.) Dutton. \$2.00.

Two Years of Age.

Golden Goose and the Three Bears. Illustrated by Leslie Brooke. (Brooke's Children's Books, number two.) Warne. \$1.00.
 Mother Goose Nursery Rhymes, edited by Edric Vredenburg. Illustrated by Mabel Attwell. Tuck. \$4.00.

Three Years of Age.

- Story of Noah's Ark, written and illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Houghton. \$1.50.
 Pinafore Palace, edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. Grosset. (Children's Crimson Series.) \$1.00.

Four Years of Age.

- Second Collection of Pictures and Songs, arranged and illustrated by Randolph Caldecott. Warne. \$1.25.
 Child's Garden of Verse, by Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated by Jessie Wilcox Smith. Scribner. \$2.50.

Five Years of Age.

- Marigold Garden, pictures and rhymes by Kate Greenaway. Warne. \$1.50.
 Children's Book, selected by Horace E. Scudder. Illustrated by George Cruikshank, Gustav Dore and many others. Houghton. \$2.50.

Six Years of Age.

- Fairy Tales, by the Brothers Grimm. Translated by Mrs. Edgar Lucas and illustrated by Arthur Rackham. Doubleday. \$1.50.
 Golden Staircase, edited by Louey Chisholm. Illustrated by M. D. Spooner. Putnam. \$2.50.

Seven Years of Age.

- Aesop's Fables, illustrated by E. Eoyd Smith. Century. \$2.00.
 Fairy Tales, by Hans Christian Andersen. Translated by Mrs. Edgar Lucas and illustrated by Thomas, Charles and William Robinson. Dent. \$2.50.

Eight Years of Age.

- Robinson Crusoe, by Daniel Defoe. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Houghton. \$1.50.
 Uncle Remus, his songs and his sayings, by Joel Chandler Harris. New and revised edition with illustrations by A. B. Frost. Appleton. \$2.00.

Nine Years of Age.

- Gulliver's Voyages to Lilliput and Brobdingnag, by Jonathan Swift. Illustrated by P. A. Staynes. Holt. \$2.25.
 Arabian Nights, edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin and Nora Archibald Smith. Illustrated by Maxfield Parrish. Scribner. \$2.50.

Ten Years of Age.

- Joan of Arc, written and illustrated by Maurice Boutet de Monvel. Century. \$3.00.
 Alice's Adventures in Wonderland and Through the Looking Glass, by Lewis Carroll. Illustrated by John Tenniel. Macmillan. \$1.25.

Eleven Years of Age.

- Merry Adventures of Robin Hood, written and illustrated by Howard Pyle. Scribner. \$3.00.
 Wonder Book for Boys and Girls, by Nathaniel Hawthorne. Illustrated by Walter Crane. Houghton. \$2.50.

Twelve Years of Age.

- Treasure Island, by Robert Louis Stevenson. Illustrated by N. C. Wyeth. Scribner. \$2.50.
 Ivanhoe, by Sir Walter Scott. Illustrated by E. Boyd Smith. Houghton. \$2.50.

Thirteen Years of Age

- King Arthur and His Knights, written and illustrated by Howard Pyle. Scribner. \$2.00.
 Tom Brown's School Days, by Thomas Hughes. Illustrated by Louis Rhead. Harper. \$1.50.

Fourteen Years of Age.

- Huckleberry Finn, by Mark Twain. Illustrated by E. W. Kemble. Harper. \$1.75.
 Two Years Before the Mast, by Richard Henry Dana, Jr. Illustrated by E. Eoyd Smith. Houghton. \$1.50.

TEN BEST BOOKS FOR THE FARMER.

Containing Practical Information, Closely Condensed.

Combined "book knowledge" and practical experience mean a short cut to success for the farmer. Only by observing the best practices in use, and profiting by the experiences of his fellow men can he hope to make the most progress. City men, who succeed on farms, do so, in most cases, because they have learned the value of reading books to get other men's ideas.

Having no capital to waste on theories and unproved methods, farmers want well illustrated, practical books. The farm library must be a complete fund for ready-to-apply information. With these fundamentals in mind, Librarian C. S. Hean of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, has selected the following as the best ten books for the average farmer:

"Feeds and Feeding," by Henry Morrison—the "Stockman's Bible." This book, almost in its twentieth edition, is in use the

world over as a text and a guide for live stock men. It is still, unquestionably, the most authoritative work of its kind.

Written in a simple, readable style, and teeming with proved facts, "Feeds and Feeding" solves the problem of the relation of feed to meat and milk production. Its popularity is indicated by its presence on thousands of farms in both the new and old world. An unwritten moral: Balance your ration! stands out clearly in every chapter.

With the progress of agriculture, scrub stock has been driven farther and farther into the background, until it is no longer profitable to raise any but well-bred animals. Breeders find it necessary to know the points and qualifications of each breed. Besides covering all that, Plumb's "Beginnings in Animal Husbandry" contains valuable information on the care and management of all farm animals, and gives sound advice on the judging and selection of breeding stock.

If every farmer were a veterinarian, he would save a lot of money by treating the minor ailments and injuries that occur to all farm animals. Half the time, by having a copy of Craig's "Common Diseases of the Farm Animals," it is possible to avoid paying for the services of a veterinarian. In order to protect himself when buying live stock, and to be able to breed better animals, the farmer will do well to provide himself with this book of first aid and elementary surgery. Knowing just what to do in an emergency, may save the life of expensive stock.

Necessarily a jack of all trades, the farmer is somewhat of an engineer, a carpenter, and all round artist. He repairs machinery, constructs his own buildings, and does all the more or less skilled work about the place without the advice of an expert. He will find Ramsover's "Equipment for the Farm and Farmstead" full of helpful advice when he has repairing, building or handy work to do.

Another necessary adjunct to the farm library is Vivian's "First Principles of Soil Fertility." It is principles that the farmer is mostly concerned with. If he has the

basic principles of soil management in mind, he can be his own "soil doctor" and future fertility will be assured for his farm.

Montgomery's "Production of Farm Crops," is to the farmer what the Guard Manual is to the soldier. The production of crops on the farm requires skill, a knowledge of plants, and the conditions favoring the growth. Montgomery's book is well illustrated, comprehensive treatment of the production of all staple farm crops from the time of plowing to the time that the product is marketed. A study of "Production of Farm Crops" means better and bigger crops.

Its twin brother, Hood's "Farm Horticulture," completes the necessary store of information on plant production by discussing the practice of horticulture on the general farm. The subject is handled as thoroughly as the most exacting farmer could wish. This book is especially valuable to the farmer who likes to raise attractive fruit and garden truck for select trade or for use on the home table.

Since her main source of pin money comes from the farm poultry flock, Friend Wife will want a standard text on farm poultry raising. She is always eager to get more eggs, and a better price for them. Her best bet is to add Lewis' "Poultry Production" to the farm library. She will learn that there are no "secrets" in poultry raising. She will learn how to make her own magic mash, how to cull the non-laying hens, and everything worth knowing about chickens. A chapter is devoted to a method of keeping cost accounts to show how much the flock actually adds to the farm income.

"How many pounds of this or that; or how much should a bushel of clover seed weigh; how many cubic feet in a ton?" are only some of the many figures that we can't remember but use every day. The chances are that we may take a wild guess, and shoot wide of the mark. Woll's "Handbook for Farmers and Dairymen" was created for the purpose of supplying odds and ends of information. It might be entitled the "Encyclopedia of Useful Information," so com-

plete is it in detail. It contains several hundred pages of weights, laws, figures, dimensions and several chapters of rules, facts and formulas for the dairyman and farmer.

Last of all these ten books, perhaps the one that means to the farmer a firm grip on the reins of his business, is Warren's "Farm Management." The author, by supplying modern business methods to farming, emphasizes the need of a knowledge of the effect of labor, marketing, cost of production, and other economic factors that mean profit or loss, on the progress of the farm.—Reprint from Wisconsin Library Bulletin.

GOOD BOOKS FOR POULTRYMEN.

(Library list compiled by Massachusetts Agricultural College.)

- American standard of perfection, rev. ed. Am. Poultry Assoc., 1915. \$2.
A complete description of all recognized varieties of fowls. Essential to the extensive breeder or fancier.
- Brown, Edward. Races of domestic poultry. Longmans, 1906. \$2.
The best history and development of the different breeds by an English authority.
- Dryden, James. Poultry breeding and management. Orange Judd Co., 1916. \$2.
A complete text with emphasis on breeding for egg production.
- Lewis, H. R. Productive poultry husbandry, ed. 3. Lippincott, 1917. \$2.
A complete text dealing with the principles and practices involved in the management of poultry.
- Lippincott, William A. Poultry production. Lea & Febiger, 1914. \$2.
Especially good on feeds and feeding.
- Pearl, Surface, and Curtis. Diseases of poultry. Macmillan, 1915. \$2.
For the practical raiser as well as students. The latest word from authorities.
- Robinson, J. H. Common-sense poultry doctor, ed. 2. Farm poultry pub. company. 50c.
A very practical and desirable book.
- Robinson, J. H. Principles and practice of poultry culture. Ginn, 1911. \$2.50.
One of the best books on this subject. Not too technical, splendidly illustrated, covering every phase of the question in a practical way. "Most complete presentation of poultry husbandry."
- Salmon, D. E. Diseases of poultry. Howard, 1920. \$1.

The original book on poultry disease.

Wright, Lewis. The new book of poultry. Cassell, 1911. \$8.

Contains the poultry club standards of perfection of the various breeds. Also plates in color and black and white. A splendid reference book; too expensive for the ordinary poultryman but ought to be in public libraries generally.

The following journals are to be recommended:

American poultry journal. Chicago, Ill., monthly, \$1 per year.

Reliable poultry journal. Quincy, Ill., monthly, 50c per year.

Poultry advocate. Syracuse, N. Y., monthly, 50c per year.

FREE MATERIAL

American Association for International Conciliation, 407 West 117th St., New York City.

June (1920) number of Bulletin contains present conditions in Europe, report of the American mission to Armenia on the U. S., and the Armenian mandate.

Pratt Institute Free Library, Brooklyn, N. Y.

July (1920) Quarterly booklet contains good 4-page list of "Patriotic plays."

Purdue Univ. Agricultural Experiment Station.

Bulletin 247, Bees and . . . Arsenical sprays, 15 p.

Bulletin 250, Selecting . . . tomato seed. 26 p. Circular 98, Housing farm poultry, 22 p.

U. S. Agricultural Department.

Farmer's Bulletin 1093, Influence of tractor on use of horses. 26 p.

Farmer's Bulletin 1099, Home laundering. 32 p. Farmer's Bulletin 1105, Care of mature fowls. 8 p.

Farmer's Bulletin 1118, Package under federal wheat grades.

South Bend Public Library. Books about Indiana in the Public Library of South Bend . . . 1920. 28 p.

Southern Pine Association.

Housing plans for cities, 1920. 66 p.

PERMANENT LOANS FROM THE TRAVELING PUBLIC.

Most of the books offered in the last Occurrent have been taken by the various libraries in the state. The accompanying list is similarly selected. These books have not a popular appeal and in some cases are out of date, but libraries may find them useful as reference material. The Commission will be glad to send not more than ten to any library that asks for them and that will refund postal charges.

- 304 Addams, Jane. Democracy and social ethics. 1913.
- 331.8 Addams, Jane. Spirit of youth and the city streets. 1910.
- 336 Andrews, E. B. Honest dollar. 1896.
- 507 Bailey, L. H. Nature-study idea. 1913.
- 338 Baker, C. W. Monopolies and the people. 1899.
- 523 Bell, Mrs. Arthur. Life story of our earth. 1897.
- 581.6 Blatchley, W. S., Indiana weed book. 1912.
- 311 Brinton, W. C. Graphic methods for presenting facts. 1919.
- 396 Butler, E. B. Women and the trades. 1911.
- 331.8 Carleton, Wm. One way out. 1911.
- 308 Catt, Mrs. C. C., Peck, M. G., and others. Woman suffrage. (Woman's citizen's library.)
- 598 Chapman, F. M. Bird-life. 1899.
- 332 Clay, Paul. Sound investing. 1916.
- 371.7 Curtis, H. S. Education through play. 1915.
- 328 Cushing, L. S. Manual of parliamentary practice. rev. ed. 1895.
- 550 Dawson, Sir J. W. Some salient points in the science of the earth. 1894.
- 301 Dealey, J. Q. Sociology. 1909.
- 377 Dewey, John. Moral principles in education. 1909.
- 385 Dixon, F. H. State railroad control. 1896.
- 573 Drummond, Henry. Ascent of man. 1903.
- 374 Drysdale, Wm. Helps for ambitious girls. 1900.
- 530 Duncan, R. K. New knowledge. 1910.
- Dye, J. T. Ideals of democracy. 1908.
- 336 Ehrlich, L. R. Question of silver. 1896.
- 301 Ellwood, C. A. Sociology and modern social problems. 1910.
- 308 Evans, M. J., Talbot, Marlon, and others. Woman citizen and the home. (Woman citizen's library.)
- 337 Farquhar, A. B., and Farquhar, Henry. Economic and industrial delusions. 1891.
- 551 Figuer, Louis. World before the deluge. 1891.
- 540 Findlay, Alexander. Chemistry in the service of man. 1916.
- 173 Forbush, W. B. Boy problem. 1913.
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- 352.2 Fosdick, R. B. European police systems. 1916.
- 353 Franc, Alissa. Use your government. 1918.
- 220.2 Geikie, Cunningham. Hours with the Bible. 1905.
- 332 Giffen, Robert. Case against bimetallicism. 1892.
- Glazebrook, R. T. James Clerk Maxwell and modern physics. 1900.
- 328 Haines, Lynn. Your congress. 1915.
- 374 Hamerton, P. G. Intellectual life. 1902.
- 342 Hamilton, Alexander. Federalist; ed. by Lodge. 1888.
- 350 Helps, Arthur. Thoughts upon government. 1875.
- 500 Herrick, S. B. Earth in past ages. 1888.
- 507 Hodge, C. F. Nature study and life. 1902.
- 331 Hyndman, H. M. Commercial crises. 1892.
- 338.8 Jenks, J. W. Trust problem. rev. ed. 1903.
- 140 Jevons, F. B. Philosophy, what is it? 1914.
- 371 Johnson, G. E. Education by plays and games. 1907.
- 540 Jones, H. C. Electrical nature of matter. 1906.
- Kelley, Mrs. Florence, Mead, Mrs. L. C., and others. Woman and larger citizenship. (Woman citizen's library.)
- 338.9 Kelley, Mrs. Florence. Some ethical gains through legislation. 1914.
- 342 Kettleborough, Charles. Constitution making in Indiana. 2 vol. 1916.
- 396 Key, Ellen. Woman movement. 1912.
- 304 Key, Ellen. Younger generation. 1914.
- 589.9 Lipman, J. G. Bacteria in relation to country life. 1908.
- 334 Lloyd, H. D. Labor copartnership. 1898.
- 374 Mable, E. C. University debaters' annual. 1915.
- 352 McAdoo, William. Guarding a great city. 1906.
- 352 McVey, F. L. Making of a town. 1913.
- 304 Mangold, G. B. Child problems. 1914.
- 362 Mangold, G. B. Problems of child welfare. 1914.
- 571 Mason, O. T. Woman's share in primitive culture. 1894.
- 221 Moore, G. F. Literature of the New Testament. 1913.
- 352 Morgan, J. E., and Bullock, E. D. Municipal ownership. 1911.
- 355 Moss, J. A., and Stewart, M. B. Military training for boys. 1917.
- 331 Nearing, Scott. Wages in the U. S. 1908-1910. 1911.
- 396 Nearing, Scott, and Nearing, N. M. S. Woman and social progress. 1912.
- 377 Palmer, G. H. Ethical and moral instruction in schools. 1908.
- 371 Parker, F. W. Talks on teaching. 1883.
- 582 Parsons, F. T. According to seasons. 1902.
- 580 Percival, John. Agricultural botany. 1910.
- 379.1 Perry, C. A. Wider use of the school plant. Russell Sage foundation. 1910.
- 304 Ross, E. A. Changing America. 1912.
- 371 Sanders, T. E. Management and methods. 1908.
- 396 Schreiner, Olive. Woman and labor. 1911.
- 336 Scott, W. A. Repudiation of state debts. 1893.
- 352 Seymour, H. W. Government and company, limited. 1895.
- 366.2 Shearman, T. G. Natural taxation. 1897.
- 338 Spelling, T. C. Trusts and monopolies. 1893.
- 396 Stetson, C. P. Women and economics. 1900.

- 352 Strong, Josiah. Twentieth century city. 1898.
 337 Thompson, R. E. Protection to home industry. 1886.
 500 Trowbridge, John. Phillip's experiments, or physical science in the home. 1898.
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 331.8 Veiller, Lawrence. Housing problem. 1910.
 551 Waldo, Frank. Modern meteorology. 1899.
 325 Washington, B. T. Future of the American negro. 1902.
 304 Weyl, W. E. New democracy. 1912.
 380 Willson, Beckles. Story of rapid transit. 1903.
 551 Winchell, Alexander. World life, or comparative geology. 1889.
 331.8 Woods, R. A. ed. City wilderness. 1898.
 330 Wright, C. D. Industrial evolution of the U. S. 1902.

NOTES AND SUGGESTIONS.

The Secretary of State, State House, Indianapolis, has a number of copies of Acts of the 1911 Legislature, which he will be glad to send to any library requesting it.

Russell Sage Foundation Library, New York City, has just issued a very interesting list on "Immigration Backgrounds." Price 10 cents.

World Peace Foundation, Boston, has just issued a pamphlet entitled "3 Months of the League of Nations." 135 p. Price 10 cents. This contains the covenant of the league, summarizes the various sections of the league, and the work each has accomplished.

The Fremont Public Library is anxious to obtain the Reader's Guide for 1909, if any library has a copy to donate.

The Commission heartily recommends the use of both book and borrower's cards with rounded corners. The Democrat Printing Co., Gaylord Brothers, and the Library Bureau all furnish these when requested at an additional price of only 50 cents per thousand. Librarians using these for the first time will be surprised to see what a saving of time and temper results, to say nothing of the lessened wear on both book pockets and the cards themselves.

An irate correspondent of the Library Journal recently protested that he had enquired in a public library for a map showing

local roads and was told that the only map available was one of the whole state. We trust that this library was not in Indiana, and that every librarian knows that maps of all the counties are published and she has that of her locality. County maps for all Indiana are for sale by Bowen & Co. and the Scarborough Guide Co., both Indianapolis firms. Soil surveys of the following counties with more detail, are to be had free on application to the Bureau of Soils, Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.: Adams, Allen, Benton, Boone, Clinton, Delaware, Elkhart, Fayette, Grant, Greene, Hamilton, Hendricks, Lake, Madison, Marion, Marshall, Montgomery, Newton, Porter, Posey, Scott, Spencer, Starke, Tipton, Warren, Warrick, Wells, and White. A soil survey of Tippecanoe County was published in 1905, but this is out of print.

Several Indiana libraries have recommended a wall display rack which will hold a number of cardboard sheets for mounting pictures, posters, and other displays. This is the "Universal Displayer" sold by the Universal Fixture Corporation, 133 West 23d Street, New York City. The rack consists of a bracket, with ten arms and ten metal slides for holding the tops of the sheets.

NEW LIBRARIES AND BUILDINGS.

EDINBURG.—Several citizens of this town are planning a campaign to establish a public library. Edinburg is one of the largest towns in the state without such an institution.

HEBRON.—The Carnegie Corporation has accepted the plans drawn for the Hebron Public Library by W. A. Parker of Indianapolis. The building will be started at once and the foundations will be in by frost.

LOWELL.—The carpenters are working in the new library building, but it will hardly be finished before spring.

LYNN.—Without the mandatory subscription, the town board of Lynn levied a library tax in September. The women of the local W. C. T. U. have been working

to arouse public interest in the library for the past six months, and Mrs. Jesse Thurston has been in charge of the correspondence with the Public Library Commission. The Advisory Board of Washington Township has also promised a co-operating township levy, and it is hoped that a tax may be obtained next year from Greensfork Township, which is just east of Lynn.

The first board meeting will be held October 4th. The town members are Miss Mabel Bowen, Mrs. Jesse Horne, Mrs. Laura Ruby, J. W. Carter, John Kemp, Charles Mann, and W. E. Wright. The library is to be for the present in the former Red Cross rooms, an upstairs location. About four hundred volumes have been donated with which to start service, and tables and a desk have been donated.

NAPPANEE.—\$10,000 was raised last spring for the purchase of a very desirable location for a new public library. The dwelling house on one of the lots is to be altered for library use, and the board hopes to open for service early in the fall. Three townships are to be served.

SYRACUSE.—After a great deal of difficulty, the library board has let the contract for the new library building to Doty Brothers of Milford. The Carnegie corporation, which originally donated \$10,000 for the building, permitted the town to raise an additional \$4,000. The building is to be placed on the main street only one block from the center of town and just across from the school house. The corner stone was laid with ceremony on August 29th, the principal address being given by Bishop John H. White.

UPLAND.—The citizens of Upland and Jefferson Township, Grant County, are interested in establishing a public library. Miss Snipes of the Public Library Commission met with a group September 21st to discuss methods and plans for a subscription campaign.

NEWS OF INDIANA LIBRARIES.

BLOOMINGTON.—A story hour for children has been held in the library assembly hall Monday afternoon during the summer.

BORDEN.—The Public Library early in July was moved to new quarters in the Masonic building, a much more attractive room with electric lights, newly tinted walls and additional shelving. A new alphabetic list of borrowers has been made and a re-registration is planned as well as alterations in the borrowing system and some re-cataloging.

BROOKVILLE.—The Public Library has offered to all the teachers of Franklin County the privilege of borrowing books. One hundred volumes have been placed as a station collection in the Community House at Whitcomb.

CAMBRIDGE CITY.—The Helen Hunt Club has voted to raise \$500 toward the purchase of a site for a new library building.

COLUMBIA CITY.—The library, which now has the support of Union, Thorn Creek and Columbia Townships, is planning to open a station at Coesse, Union Township.

COLUMBUS.—The library reports a circulation of 48,916 for the past year a 10 per cent gain over that of the previous year. A fiction rental shelf has recently been established, and new steel book stacks accommodating 2,400 volumes have been purchased.

COVINGTON.—Each Wednesday morning throughout the summer a story hour has been held at the Public Library under the direction of the Tri Kappas.

CRAWFORDSVILLE.—The library station in New Market conducted as a part of the extension work of the Crawfordsville and Ladoga libraries has been moved to an upstairs room, which will be open two afternoons each week.

FORT WAYNE.—Late last fall a deposit station was placed in the McCulloch school. This was opened every Tuesday evening

with an attendant from the Central Library in charge. During the past summer the station has been open in the afternoon. A decided advance in salaries was made at the July meeting of the library board. The staff is stronger now and keenly interested in library activities. One-third of the staff attended the last district meeting at Wabash, and almost every member of the staff has joined the A. L. A. and I. L. A.

GARRETT.—Interested citizens of Garrett contributed funds last spring to purchase 400 volumes which have just been added to the library.

INDIANAPOLIS.—The school board, which is also the board of library trustees, has authorized the following scheme of co-operation between the Public Library and the libraries of the various high schools. "Whenever the principal of a high school shall request such service the librarian of the public library is to take over the high school library as a branch of the public library, assuming complete administration and responsibility for service. The school board is in return to furnish such room and equipment as shall be needed and is to make an additional appropriation to the library which will cover the librarian's salary, book expenditures and miscellaneous expenditures." Under these conditions the Public Library has just taken over as a branch the library of the Emmerich Manual Training High School.

The third training class of the Public Library opens October 4th and will be made up of seven young women already members of the staff and seven who are new to library work.

Mr. William Dudley Foulke of Richmond has presented to the Public Library a replica of the brass tablet in the Morrisson-Reeves Library bearing his beautiful sonnet, "To the Library which appears in the January (1917) number of the Occurrent."

Friends and former pupils of the late Mrs. May Wright Sewall are planning to raise a fund to endow a bookshelf at the Public Library.

The library will celebrate the third anni-

versary of the opening of the new library and the birthday of James Whitcomb Riley with an open house and a musical program, Thursday evening, October 7th.

KENTLAND.—The Public Library was redecorated during August.

KOKOMO.—The library recently held an interesting exhibit of posters and books on the subject of outdoor sports and wood craft.

LADOGA.—The Public Library board reports 637 borrowers registered since the library opened, October 4th, and 1,800 volumes on the shelves. During the summer partitions were removed from the building used as a library and a much more attractive room has resulted. We quote from the board's report. "We feel that to build a new building before prices are normal would be extravagant. A beautiful library building would be a source of pride to the community, but the real value of a library consists in the number and quality of its books and in the competence of its librarian."

LAFAYETTE.—The Public Library was closed for three weeks in July and August while the rough work of tearing out partitions preparing to remodeling the building was under way. It will be November 1st before the new children's room will be ready, new shelving and fixtures installed and the building redecorated, but service is now being given under the regular schedule.

LOGANSPOUT.—The Public Library opened its library once more on the main floor, after being housed for six months in the basement while remodeling was going on. A formal opening or rather an informal reception, was held July 12. The entire building was thrown open for inspection, and an orchestra furnished music for three hours. The changes in the rooms and the new decorating make the library very attractive.

MONTICELLO.—A station of the Public Library has been opened at Norway in the store of Mr. Bert Cohee. Mrs. Cohee will assist in lending books. Fifty books have been placed in the station and these will be exchanged once a month.

ORLEANS.—The ladies of the Village Improvement Society beautified the library grounds this summer by planting a privet hedge and a number of hydrangeas.

RISING SUN.—The Bear Branch station of the Ohio County Library will be in the home of Mrs. John Liggett. The Aberdeen station will hereafter be in the home of Mrs. Bovard.

The County Council of Defense has placed in the library auditorium a framed mount containing the pictures of all the Ohio County boys who served during the late war.

ROACHDALE.—A story hour and sing was held in the library each Saturday afternoon during the summer.

SEYMOUR.—The annual report of the Seymour Public Library shows a total circulation of 46,542, a gain of 11 per cent over last year. The growth of circulation as compared with the 1910 circulation of 12,035 volumes is particularly noteworthy.

Two thousand nine hundred and forty-seven borrowers are registered in town, about 40 per cent of the city's population.

SOUTH BEND.—The new branch at River Park was opened July 20th. It was opened three times a week during the summer and was located temporarily in the school house pending the occupation of the new building early in the fall.

VEVAY.—A story hour has been held in the library Saturday afternoons thruout the summer.

The library has been conducting a publicity campaign in the interest of its local history collection, and has received as a result a number of very interesting early Vevay newspapers.

The women's rest room of the library has recently been furnished and is being used by a number of county residents who appreciate the opportunity to rest and read. A number of new borrowers have been registered as a result of the new accommodations.

WABASH.—A very successful station has been conducted thruout the summer at the South Side Community Club rooms. This has been opened every Friday afternoon for

circulation of books, and a story hour has also been held.

The library has also established a permanent station collection at the White Institute Children's Home near Wabash.

PERSONALS.

Miss Effie Gale Abraham, assistant librarian at the Muncie Public Library for the past three years, resigned September 1st to return to the University of Illinois Library School to complete her course. Her place has been taken by Miss Elizabeth Pieters of Holland, Mich. Miss Pieters is also a Illinois Library School graduate. Miss Virginia Lockwood and Miss Helen Swan have been appointed assistants on the Muncie staff, while Miss Marybelle King has resigned to resume studies at Bloomington.

Miss Hildred Adams, S. S. '20, has resigned her position as assistant in the North Vernon library and has gone to Denver for a visit.

Miss Ruth Adamson, S. S. '14, has resigned from the staff of the Normal School at Terre Haute and returned to the Evansville Public Library, where she will have charge of the Howell branch and will spend three mornings each week at Francis J. Reitz High School. Miss Bernice Johns, S. S. '20, will be in the Reitz library the other two school days. Other changes at Evansville include the resignation of Miss Irene Rowe of the Central High School library to take a similar place in the high school of Kenosha, Wisconsin. Miss Gertrude Weil of the Public Library staff takes Miss Rowe's place. Miss Joanna Klingholz resigned as librarian of Howell branch to become librarian of the new Evansville College. Miss Margaret Harrison resigned and is to be married in October. Miss Cynthia Haynes, S. S. '19, was married June 5th to M. J. Ralph Walls of Danville, Ill. Miss Irma Heldt, S. S. '19, has moved to Houston, Tex., to live. Miss Mary L. Parsons, S. S. '20, has been given a leave of absence and will leave soon for an extended western trip. Misses Marie Peters, S. S. '18, and

Margaret McLeish have entered the University of Wisconsin Library School.

Mrs. George Allison has recently been appointed librarian of the Nashville (Brown County) Public Library.

Miss Esther Baus, formerly at the Haughville branch of the Indianapolis Public Library, has been made first assistant at the Irvington branch in place of Miss Vera Morgan, transferred to the central building.

Mrs. Grant Beaty has been appointed librarian of the French Lick Public Library in place of Mrs. William Busse, recently resigned.

Miss Edna Bernstein has been made an assistant at the Prospect branch of the Indianapolis library. Other recent appointments as attendants are Miss Edna Levey, Miss Alice Johnson from the St. Joseph Public Library, and Miss Eleanor Pollock, Miss Dorothy Phillips, Miss Esther Jones, and Miss Ione Wilson.

Miss Nell Bravy, S. S. '18, has resigned her position as librarian of the Anderson high school to take charge of the loan desk at the Anderson Public Library.

Miss Bernice Burke, S. S. '20, librarian of the Merom library, recently become Mrs. Daniels.

Miss Clara A. Bush, S. S. '18, has been made assistant librarian at Lebanon in place of Miss Leota Price, who after six years in Lebanon, has taken charge of the Public Library at Paris, Ill.

Mrs. Isaac Palmer Caldwell is to leave the Jeffersonville Public Library November 1st to become librarian of the Jennings County Public Library at North Vernon.

Miss Ruby Cundiff of the New York State Library School has been made assistant librarian at Earlham College, succeeding Miss Bertha Miller, S. S. '13, who has become librarian of the Richmond High School, the position formerly held by Miss Helen Fox, S. S. '10.

Miss Ada Florence Fitch, S. S. '14, of the Indiana University library, was one of this year's graduates at the Chautauqua library school. This was the first year that students have been able to complete a full

course on the revised four summer schedule. Miss Winifred Ticer, S. S. '02, of Huntington, and Miss Bertram French of Columbia City were also among the graduates. Other Indiana students at Chautauqua this summer were Misses Bessie Caldwell of Martinsville, Grace Davis of Terre Haute, S. S. '03; Sarah C. Davis of Indiana University; Mary Holmes, S. S. '17, of Logansport; Oneta Illingsworth of the Bloomington High School library; Cora Lampkins of Indiana University, and Mrs. Kate B. Hay of Fowler.

Miss Sarah Davis has resigned from the staff of the I. U. library to take charge of the high school library of Columbus, Ohio.

Miss Harriet N. Bircholdt of the Package Library Department of the Extension Division of the Indiana University, spent the summer organizing the library and information service at Camp Grant, Ill.

Miss Inez Black has been chosen librarian of the Public Library at Warren in place of Mrs. G. M. Fleming, who resigned to move to Harvey, Ill. Mrs. Fleming has been a member of the library board and librarian since the organization of the library four years ago. It was particularly appropriate that she should remain until after the dedication of the new building on June 5th.

Miss Ina Blair, graduate of Franklin College, has been made assistant librarian of the Franklin Public Library.

Miss Irene Branham, S. S. '19, and Miss Bess Garton of the Indianapolis library staff, have been given leave of absence to take the new training course in Children's work being given by the Cleveland Public Library and the Western Reserve Library School.

Miss Kate Dinsmore, N. Y. State Library School, has joined the Indianapolis library staff as head of the school reference department. Miss Dinsmore, who was formerly librarian of the Polytechnic Institute, Kansas City, is temporarily in charge of the library of Manual Training High School, as Mrs. Melen Knight Sayler, S. S. '17, has re-

signed during the summer and is living in Huntington, Ind.

Miss Mary Dunham, for a number of years reference librarian at I. U., has just been appointed librarian of Smith College. Miss Estella Wolf of the University library has taken Miss Dunham's position.

Miss Myra Asile Durham was appointed librarian of Borden Public Library when Mrs. George Barnett, the former librarian, resigned.

Miss Annie Ellison has been made librarian of the Cannelton library in place of Mrs. Mildred Sapp, who recently resigned.

Miss Nell Free, S. S. '20, has been appointed assistant cataloger of the Anderson Public Library.

Miss Bertram French September 1 became librarian of the Public Library of Columbia City. Miss French, who is a Chautauqua library school graduate, has been for several years past librarian of the Illinois Normal School. Mrs. Jessie Hunter Faust, who has been in charge of the library for a number of years is to be Miss French's first assistant.

Miss Blanche Garber of Madison, Ind., Pratt Institute library school graduate '20, is a new member of the Indianapolis library loan desk staff.

Miss Grace Green, librarian of the Greenwood Public Library, has recently resigned to enter the training class of the Indianapolis Library. The new librarian is Mrs. Corda M. Clark.

Miss Irene Hall, for several years the librarian of the Fremont Public Library, was married in July to Mr. J. F. Easterday and is now living in Michigan.

E. W. Higbee, president of the Public Library board of Milford since the library's organization, died in July.

Miss Louise Hodapp, S. S. '20, has left the Seymour Public Library and become an assistant in the cataloging department of the Indianapolis library.

Miss Mary Hoy, S. S. '18, librarian at Montpelier, has been made assistant librarian at Frankfort. Miss Belle Shull,

S. S. '19, formerly assistant in Montpelier, has become librarian.

Miss Edna Johnson, S. S. '17, of the Peru library, and Miss Jessie Logan, S. S. '17, of the Logansport library, will enter the library school of the University of Wisconsin. Miss Edna Holden returns from the Wisconsin library school to take Miss Logan's place in charge of the Cass County extension work, while Miss Ellen Kistler, S. S. '18, takes Miss Johnson's place at Peru.

Miss Alma Kehoe, S. S. '18, left the Washington Public Library to become an assistant on the Evansville library staff August 15th.

Miss Grace Kerr, formerly of the Pittsburgh Public Library and lately with the Library War Service, has been made head of the order department of the Indianapolis library in place of Miss Grace Walker, S. S. '16, who will attend the New York State Library School at Albany this year.

Miss Gladys McCalment has been made librarian of the separate library at Avon, which is to serve Washington township, formerly a part of the Plainfield book wagon territory.

Miss Ruth McDougal has been appointed assistant librarian of the Shelbyville Library, in place of Hazel Newton, who is attending Butler College. The library of the Shelbyville High School has been made a branch of the Public Library and is to be in charge of Miss Ruth Root.

Mr. E. G. Machen, a member of the Public Library Board of Elkhart since its organization in 1901, died early in the summer.

Miss Mabel V. Miller, S. S. '15, librarian of the South Bend High School, has resigned to enter the library school of the University of Illinois.

Miss Olive Miller, formerly assistant librarian at Manchester College library, has been appointed librarian, while Mr. D. C. Reber, formerly librarian, will devote his entire time to other faculty duties.

Mr. Frank Montfort, librarian at Greensburg for the past fifteen years, died July 25th after a long illness. Mrs. Ida Ewing, formerly assistant, has been made librarian,

while Mrs. Jessie Serff has been appointed assistant.

Miss Rachel Ogle, New York State Library School, has become librarian of the Franklin College Library.

Miss Isabelle Rinehart, S. S. '07, librarian of the Delphi Public Library, has resigned to be married. Her place has been taken by Miss Mary Cochrane, while Miss Luella Bonnell has been appointed as assistant.

Miss Fannie Sattinger resigned from the staff of the Indianapolis Public Library early in the summer to move to California. She is to be children's librarian in one of the Los Angeles branches.

Miss Aileen Schneider, assistant at Mount Vernon, took the summer course in library training at the University of Iowa.

Mrs. Mary Tennant, formerly with the Evansville Public Library, has been appointed librarian at Spencer.

Miss Helen Van Cleave, S. S. '17, formerly librarian at Atlanta, and of late with the Hammond Public Library, joined the staff of the Elkhart Library September 1st.

Miss Mary Venn, assistant at the Indianapolis Business Branch Library, has entered the New York Public Library School.

Miss Adele Warner, in charge of the extension work of the Fort Wayne Public Library, was given two months' absence this summer to work in the New York Public Library.

Miss Inez Williamson, S. S. '19, has been placed in charge of the book wagon extension service of the Noblesville-Hamilton County Library. Miss Esther Heinzman has been appointed library assistant.

Miss Dorothy Wood, S. S. '19, has been appointed librarian of the Hobart Branch of the Gary Public Library. Miss Caroline Robinson, formerly branch librarian, has been transferred to the Central Library.

Mrs. Charlotte Ferguson Zink, S. S. '15, who resigned from the Butler College Library in June, is temporarily assisting in the office of the Public Library Commission.

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